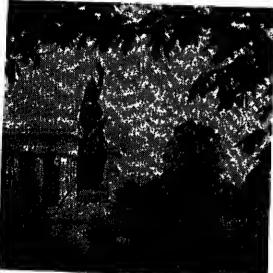
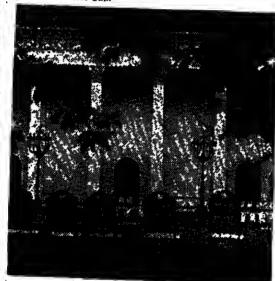


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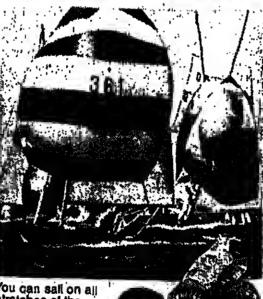


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Charles de Gaulle, whose heritage made presence felt at Brussels, invariably to cope individually with afformed European idealists with its currency and economy.

National interests still override pan-European aims

There is general lamentation in Europe about the fetest failure to agree on a common Europeen policy. Opinions dif-fit is to who is the blame. It is only human for each country to lay the blame at the other's door and either arrogantly or with a note of bitterness to consider Its om approach to be the only valid one.

There can be no denying that an apportunity for Europe was missed or idlered away at the recent ali-night session of the Common Market Council of Ministers in Brussels. It was not the first mised epportunity end will not have

What makes the general disappointment to bitter is the indefinite but unmistakeable feeling that time is running short for Western European Integration and the fulpre prospects of Western Europe as a whole in the last quarter of the present

The realisation that a great deel of costly time has been lost since the establishment of the European Communi-tles gives rise to a freling of impetience put embitieredness in respect of the economic and political interests of member-countries as nation-states.

The separatist tendencies of individual Common Market countries obdurately resist all progress towards federative unity ad joint rights and duties.

This handicsp cen hardly be expected to improve with the admission of four more nation-states to the EEC, at least that of which have developed historic and inular individuality in both thought NAMES AND AND THE PARTY OF THE

IN THIS ISSUE AMED FORCES

Personnel Commission proposes modernisation of military services Linking Marcuse, edvocate of a

new humanism, dies at the age COMMUNITY AFFAIRS Servey frankly investigates foreign

workers' integration problems WTOMOBILES ! One in feur cers sold in FRG

ed foreign manufacture and grographical isolation from the Con-

Britisin France has found en ally in that for es long as member-countries not come to terms on major issues. meantime one crisis will follow the in the movement for European

a federative state agreement can, and wied all goes well, will eventually be heled by way of a succession of crises future challenges, conflicts and diffe-

to cope individually with worries about lance's national inicrests and strove to At a juncture et which unity ought to

justify his policy of maintaining national power on the ground that the historical development of nation-states was the

In view of the debate on social policies, ways and means of educational policies, pensions schemes, savings, workers' participation in management, defence end the law in Common Market countries, not to mention Britain and Scandinavie there can be no denying that there was some truth in the General's claims.

On all major issues the peoples of Europe unite at the national level. Always one's own country is the final arbiter and Europe, the idea of a united Europe, is an efterthought like a preyer for the poor, the weak and the infirm.

How could it be otherwise twelve years efter the ineuguration of the Common Market es e customs union?

Yet hopes remain and as time goes by more end more is expected of a united Europe. And there is no stopping the impetience of the few people who ere really in a hurry because they feel a historic opportunity has come that must be grasped. This impetience cannot but be a stimulus to forge ahead with

Government policios must be aimed at gradually coming to terms with the others while at the same time keeping en eye on, indeed furthering national interests.

Differences can, however, arise between these two unquestionable obligations, as is currently the case in monetary and trade policies.

The American challenge to Europe in the form of an international monetary crisis that could well develop into a crisis of free trade and jeopardise solidarity between members of the Atlantic alliance as a result of the differences between interlinked and interdependent economies must be tackled.

The six, seven or ten members of the Western European community will either

thrown up around the United States in

defence of the dollar has creeted similar

Six. Yet the common danger has not been

sufficient to induce them all to take joint

Having failed to come to a conclusion

the Common Market Ministers of Eco-

nomic Affairs and Finance have ad-

journed until: 13 September. For the time

being each is left to his own devices.

Common institutions have failed to be of

The Council of Ministers may have

other each and every country will have

action.



Berlin talks

American ambassador Kenneth Rush (extrema left), Plotr Abrasimov for the Soviet Union, Sir Roger Jackling for Great Britain end Jean Sauvagnargues for Frence concluded the draft agreement for Berlin after 17 months of negotiations on 23 August. The egreament has to be presented to the respective governments for approval. (Photo: dps)

have to arrive at a joint response to the problems involved of suffer serious consemences as a result. Lamentation about the failure to agree on a common course of action has diverted attention from the nature of the compromises reached - and stopgap incasures of this kind are seidom much good and still less so for long.

In view of conflicting Interests in relation to trade with the United States and the role of the dollar Franco-Federal Republic confrontation is a necessary and inevitable stage in the process of finding e common denominator.

The two countries ought seriously to try and come to terms, and this country must realise that the French ere afraid of German economic potential in Europe and the world as a whole, afraid of the direct dependence of the Federal Republic on the United States as a world power and little interested in the idea of the

Mark es a reserve currency in e Europeen monetary and economic union.

French resistance is a nuisance but this country's decision to go it alone in Brussels last soring was just as much of a nuisance for the French and others.

US economic policy has temporarily csiled into question the precticel solidarily between Atlantic silies. North America and Western Europe remain two pillers of the same edifice but the roof sheltering the two has yet to be completed.

They are far removed from the idee of n' Atiantic community end unless tire alliance end free trade are to be cast to the winds both the material and the strategic bases of the Atlantic alliance must be safeguarded.

The Western world is based on partner-ship between countries that are all traders in a worldwide market. Lothar Rucht (Ofé Well, 21 August 1971)

Progress towards European integration has become even more protracted and laboured, one can but conclude efter the **EEC Economic** Ministers failure to failure of the Brussels meeting of the Common Market Council of Ministers to discuss the current monetary crisis. agree disappoints The tariff walls President Nixon has

have been maintained Europe has been difficulties in all member-countries of the referred back to indivudual membercountries.

> Sentiments voiced in France are some indication of the danger. There is a temptation to revert to the catchphrases of the past in relation to conflicting interests between one country and the next. Something must be done to avert this danger.

Despite the damage that has already been done we can but count ourselves iucky that a full-scale confrontation beedjourned its meeting but the economy is not going to stand still. Somehow or tween France and this country did not develop in Brussels. Views have changed since May and Dr Schiller's vain attempt to canyass support for floating exchange rates within the Common Market.

Beneiux have come round to agreeing with the approach adopted by Bonn and Italy too has followed suit in Brusseis. France, grimly defending state planning against free trade, is now out on a limb

This can hardly be considered cause for satisfaction. The courting of France, which has formed the nucleus of this country's post-war foreign policies, will need to be further intensified.

The economie facts so patently bear out the success of the German free trade policy that the Bonn Federal government cannot do other than reject all suggestions that might amount to a compromise with the system of state intervention and direction.

At the same time it is all the more important to evold the slightest suggestion of self-satisfaction end to make every effort to counteract France's economic and national fears. Experience has shown that Western Europe can only prosper when the two countries make common cause.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 21 August 1971)





490 - 2 September 1971

China's dabbling in the Balkans worries the Kremlin

handful of Chineae visitors to Bucharest and Tirana do not amount to a Dintitroff had auggested the establishbid for the Balkans by Mao Tse-tung. No ment of a Balkan federation including more does Chinese Premier Chou En-lai'a Bulgarla, Rumania, Yngoslavia, Albania likely visit to Albania, Yugoslavia and and Hungary and with access for Czecho-Rumania constitute a Peking Tirana-Bel-slovakia and Poland even. grade-Bucharest axis.

Yet fears and warnings to this effect were recently voiced in Magyar Hirlap, the Hungarian government newspaper. Budapest was merely saying in public what Moscow thinks in privata, that the supposed axis is spearheaded against tha Soviet Union.

Scant substance there may be to these accusations but since they echo Soviet fears about developments in the Balkans they have to be taken seriously.

Rumania and Yugoslavia pursue indepandent rather than anti-Soviet foreign policies. Janos Kedar of Hungary ooce put his party's relationship to the general public as one of being "Those who are not against us are for us." The Soviet Union appears to assess its relations with other communist countries according to the counter-proposition that "Those who are not for us are egainat us."

There is nothing new about Yugoslavia, Albania and Rumania going their own way and Moscow has been worried for some time. For some time too Rumania has been excluded from participating in all major decisions by the Warsaw Pact.

But now that the People's Republic of China is successfully acting on the international stage and encouraging ell tendencies in communist countries to break free of Moseow the Kremlin has been at action stations. The Russians see the Warsaw Pact, which they consider to be their personal preserve, to be in jeopardy at its soft spot, the South Eastern flank.

This danger too is nothing new. As long ago as January 1948 Stalin worned Georgi Dimitroff, the Bulgarian leader, not to dabble in Balkan integration.

Greater Morocco extending at least as far

socialist countries of the Arab world.

forces on the other.

the Mediterranean.

In the course of a speech in Bucharest

Plans of this kind have been made since tha end of the eighteenth century and although (or maybe because) they have never been put into practice they regulariy recur and are still debated today.

In 1968 Czechoslovakia toyed with the idea of a Danube federation comprising Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Yugoslavia. The Kremlin leaders were shaken to the core when, in the wake of this private study, Rumanian and Yugoslav leaders Ceausescu and Tito paid Czechoslovakie aucceasive visita. This was yet another reason why the Soviet Union felt compelled to invade Czecboslovakia.

As racently as this year's congress of the Bulgariao Communist Party Todor Zhivkov planned to incorporate an appeal for cooperation between Balkan countries in his address. Leonid Brezhnev put in a word and this passaga was deleted from the speech as delivered by the Buigarian

Nothing would be less to the Soviet Union's liking than the establishment of a Balkan federation or even a lesa formal link between the countries of South-East Europe at the expense of the direct influence so far brought to bear by the

Then as now the first public and expresa warnings against federation pians and the like have been issued in Hungary. in 1968 Janos Kadar appealed to Mr Dubcek not even to create the impression that Czechoslovakia oither alone or in conjunction with other socialist countries sought to isulate itself from the Soviet

He talked in terms of attempta by alleged imperialist circles to resurrect the

Little Entente between Czechoslovakie, Yugoslavia end Rumania, which was established in 1921/22 and disintegrated

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Warnings of this kind were not long in appearing in the Hungarian press. The present Hungarian press comments sound a similar note.

There can be few Communist leaders who are so well-informed about the fears and intentions of the Soviet leadership as Mr Kadar, who is of the opinion that reform of the axisting system of government in a socialist country, no matter how cautious it may be, is only possible providing that the country staya strictly in stap with tha Soviet foreign policy lina.

Domestic undependence is more important than foreign policy sovereignty as far as the Hungarian leader is concerned, i ie learnt his lesson in 1956.

Yet Nicolae Ceauseach of Rumania warns against forces in the socialist camp that want to drive a wedge between the Baikan peoples. There is increasing talk in Yugoslavia of standing for neither threats in the form of, say, manoenvres and speeches nor direct or indirect interven-

There is even talk of solidarity of Balkan nations. This has only been practicable in the past when all of them have been threatened. The only Balkan pact that was ever a going concern was the old alliance against the Turks to liberate tha peninsula.

For the Balkan countries Chinu's negligible presence is a long way from being a guarantee of non-intervention in their foreign and home affairs.

As things stand China's offer of military aid to Bucharest in the event of an attack on Rumania is more o verbal commitment than a specific and effective

But the Soviet leaders think well ahead. Thay are bound to want tu cement the cracks on the Suuth-Eustern flank while

tha going is good.
Nicolae Ceansesen's pulitical ingh-wire act is growing steadily more dangerous. The unstable flumestie situation in Ynguslavia, which cannot but warsen after President Tito's retirement, complicated matters for buth countries. Anuther international crisis puint is in the making. Only a spark is needed. Dietrich Möller

(Hennoversche Allgemeine, 19 August 1971)

President Banda ISERLIN in South Africa

A partheid has been made single stock by a black man he Bamin of Malawi, who altered all-white banquet in Preioria official guest of President Food! Premier Vorster who represent a Sc. which there is hardly a more carden

which there is hardly a more case. It is post wask it was often stated Outside the banqueiling half and the next round of ambassadorial man is not allowed to travel in the last for bus as a white man. He has to have being, in the meantime the different queue at the post office the powers and the Soviet Union are even black and white park bents the research at last on the basic formula. Nuw South Africa esnnot be the research at last on the basic formula have south Africa esnnot be the research from Barlin, attempts in this racial legislation yet Dr. Bands's the rick to describe the course of the not been without effect.

not been without effect.

Black Africa may have excertaged him for maintaining relations.

South Africa but he has done may have complicated material of the coloured population than point help negotiations and the basic difference of opinion will never have believed

who just taik.

His visit to Pretoria calls the iction of South Africa's racial policitor of South Africa's racial polici

regrets East ties Soviet Ambassador Piotr Abrashnov

Dolitical winds often tum list after every session. And he has been Africa, as Bonn last year least to successful. In this way the Western allies cost on several occasions. But it are sere put under pressure not only at the always the East wind that prevails conference table but also among the

Last week Jean Bedel Boksss, he kneed public. Washington saw through dent uf the Central African Report these tactics and as a result observers intexpectedly ejected East Berlin's and there were scepical in their appruisal of sador with the explanation that relate the situation.

Would be broken off until East Berlin!

Beneath this general agreement there is surted out its uwn problems with a layer of difficulties which consists of Federal Republic.

i'nilipwing the accusationa levelsh the GDR embassy in Khartoum ihid second instance in a matter of set designed to impress on East Build hume truth that diplomacy in Minat hard day's work.

Wulter Ulbricht's ambassador hand. the capital city of the tiny (child African Republic (population lwo millon), showed less intorest in allocate. GDR davelopment aid than in propaga ng Marxisi teachings.

Leoni Brezhnev. As long ago as last December Preside Bukassa noted that "We now know wht! harm thesa overhasty and poisonous is: have caused us. They have lessened to have caused up in the negotiations and underprospects with old friends who will also us well enough end really here in might make a radical change of the supposition that

East Berlin is now fulminating above Bonn intrigues. There have been st intrigues on Bonn's part, it has many more intrigues into account since in the more intrigues in the account since in the more intrigues in the account since in the more intrigues in the more intrigues in the account since in the more intrigues in the more interest.

The German Tribune

Publisher: Friedrich Reinacke, Editoring Eberhard Wegner. Aesistent Editoring St. Olio Heinz, Editor: Alexander Anthony, Exilah lenguage sub-editor: Geoffrey Panti-Olatribution Manager: Osorgine von Pater. Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH, 23 Screen Aussicht, Hemburg 76. Tel.: 220 12 66. Tel. 02 14733. Sonn bureau: Konred Kadlubowije 68 Adaneusrellee, 53 Sonn. Tel.: 22 6153. Friedrich 187. 188. 188. 189.

Advertising rates list No. 2 — Annual subscription OM 25.
Printed by Krögers Such- und Verlegeden 19.
Hemburg-Blankenese. Olebibuted in 19.
USA by: MASS MAILINGS, Inc. 540 West Street, New York, N.Y. 10011.

All erticles which THE CERMAN TRISTEPTINI era published in cooperation will editorial eterie of leading newspapers of Fadersi Republic of Germany. They are piete trenslations of the original text, I way ebridged nor editorially redrafed. CERMAN TRIBUNE elso publishes THE MAN TRIBUNE Overterly Review, a selection Cerman partodicels.

In all correspondence places quote your sub-sortpilon number which appears on the map per to the right of your address. is no longar subject to four-power He has made a demand that the Bonn emment and the Berlin Senate should

city, the proposed Soviet consulate-general in the western sector and communi-

cations between the twn parts of the divided city.

The Soviet Union has defended its

standpoint grimly. The Soviet ambassadar

tend his directives from Mascow even

befere pocialist Unity Party boss Erich

Hoseter had had his meeting with

Sax then Piotr Abrasimov has liad

two munds of talks with the GDR leader.

The shows to what extent East Berlin is

med up in the negotiations and under-

The Soviet leaders in Berlin could not

only map the way alread by taking their

his between West Berlin and the

Republic is concerned, something

which Washington, London, Paris and

Bong are striving, Moscow is not prepared

will be swift and correspond

as 1955 the Soviet Union aver to the GDR the control of

traffic on roads and waterweys

and sovereign rights" of the

an Integral component of the GDR

embark on direct negotiations and sign treaties in which both recognise that East

Berlin talks revolve round

five complex factors

Berlin belongs to the GDR. In addition the East wants the Berlin Senate to sign an agreement in which the relationship between West Berlin and its "environs" is fixed in detail. Only then will they allow West Berliners to enter the eastern part of the city and travel in the

Another bone of contention is the issuing of Fedaral Republic passports for West Berliners, which has bean the practice for years. These are not recognised by East Bioc countries. The Soviet Union wants special papers introduced whereas the Western powers want to retain the Federal Republic passport and simply enter a special visa for West Berliners.

The Western allies are well aware that the GDR cannot be left out of regulations on transit sinca for years the East Germans have been exercising the controls. But if this fact were recognised de jure the attempt to make the Soviet Union responsible for transit would have

The Western powers and the Bonn govarnment could no longer appeal to loscow when roads and waterways were blocked and trains delayed, but would have to deal with the GDR.

The Soviet Union is also working along this line, trying to prevent discussions of details by stating that this is a matter for inter German relations.

The Western powers, on the other hand, want to get the political coordifive complex factors: access to West Billa, its foreign policy representation, the presence of Federal agencies in the nation of a Berlin settlement in black and white so that only technical datails are left tu German authorities.

The motiva behind this move is largely the susploing that if the four ambussadors leave the wording too unclear the GDR could enrner the Barlin Schoto in direct talks and force it to make agreements that would undermine the logal position of the Western alies in Berlin. The Americans, British and French want to protect themselves from nasty surprises of this kind.

The procedure involved in negotiating and signing the Berlin treaty corresponds to this aim. Before the ambassadors initial the treaty the governments in Washington, London, Paris end Bonn as well aa the Berlin Senate will look at the wording under a microscope.

In the first aection tha bases of access. traffic batween the two parts of the city, the presence of Federal offices, the position of West Berlin In the framework of the Federal Republic as well as foreign representation of the divided city will be

Intar German agreements are to form

the second aection. In a final section the four powers will is said as guarantor. Up until now insmov has only been prepared to act is the GDR messanger boy, giving guaranter in the name of East Germany that confirm their joint responsibility for the treaty, it is not yet clear whether the parties involved will exchange furthar diplomatic letters or notes. Likewisa it is uncertain whather the four foreign ministers will hold a joint conference in Berlin and set the seal to the treaty with their own signatures.

dimational regulations."

a ihis respect he points out thet as Even this procedure will take time. There is no question of great advances in the short run, not to mention the different ideas represented by the ambassadors which have not yet been clear-

Democratic Republic must, he line on the arguments about traffic Some of these gaps could be bridged by provisory causea similar to the agreethe two Berlins is similar. He hole out that the eastern part of the ment on transit papers between the GDR and the Senatc. In this agreement it has alweys been stated that an "an agraemant on local authorities and the description of offices cannot be concludthe second of the second of the

It is hoped that controversies about the status of Berlin can be cleared up in similar fashion so that no party will be accused of having capitulated.

One example of this: Moscow would

like a treaty to underline its thesis that there is Four-Power responsibility for West Berlin alone, whereas the Western Allies emphasise the supremacy of the Four Powers over the whole of Berlin.

This contradiction of ideas would be obvious if the area of validity of the Berlin agreament had to be described exactly. The ambassadora hope to staer round this problem by speaking of the "ragion" rather than describing precisely the area covered in the preamble to the

Despite this the Soviet Union and the Western powers want to squeeze as much of their owns views of the legal position into this traaty as possible. This has been shown by the contention surrounding the passages dealing with the presence of Federal Republic offices in West Berlin. Moseow wants not only to forbid official discussions by West German authorities in West Berlin but also to prevent all other activities of West Garman and Fedaral stata organizations "involving an extension of their powers to Berlin (West)", which are tantamount to Interference in the internal affairs of the city or which are "directed against the best interests of other nationa."

Wording of this kind would give the East numerous chances to complain of a breach of the Berlin Treaty. Basically Moscow is telling the Westarn powers that they had no right to allow Bonn to conduct its affairs in Berlin sinca their, the Western powers', prasence in tha city was only tolerated by the Soviat Union and was not an innate right.

Now we are paying the price for the fact that at no earlier date were the diffarences of opinion batween West and East on the inclusion of West Berlin into the framework of the Federal Republic cianred up.

The Americans, British and Franch have stated in letters of approval from their military governors among other things that they have reservations about Basic Law, which thay have interpreted as a suspension of the mambership of West Berlin in the Federal Republic governmental system.

On the other hand the German legal interpretation has to date read: The membership of West Berlin in the Federal Republic is firmly anchored. It is simply

The prescribed restrictions - no voting righta for Barlinera in the Bundestag and Bundesrat, no right for the Federal



Republic to govern the city - leava article 23 of Basic Law untouched. This is the article which stated that West Berlin would be drawn into the area of validity of Basic Law.

The Soviet Union is trying to make this contradiction work towards Its ends. It is not prepared to allow the Bonn government to represant West Berlin in foreign tha Western powers back in 1952.

Russia is calling for a division into threa. This would give the Western powers the right of representation in political and security matters, the Federal Republic the right of representation at the level of consular affeira and civil law and the Senate the position of negotiator in dealings with the GDR.

Bonn would be granted the right to include West Berlin in any non-political treaties it concluded, dependent only on the agreement of the other Stata across the negotiating teble. There is no doubt that when the other State is Communist it will alweys vote egainst thial

(Denische Zellung, 20 August 1971)

Berlin talks hard going for all concerned

ince the Four-Power talks on Berlin Dentered the present intensive staga the former Allied Control Commission building in Schöneberg has resembled a beleaguered fortress.

Up till now there have been between twenty and thirty reporters flitting around outside waiting for something to happen, but now there are more like one hundred all armed with note-pads, microphones and television cameres. They wait for hours outside for news of the talks,

Some are from Bonn and other important enpitals. All hope to be in at the kill, when the final shape of the treaty is

Although most of the 500 rooms in the one-tima courthouse ara now empty, no room was made evailable for the gentiemen of the press.

It is a hard time for the newshounds waiting outside tha building. For there is a total news ambargo. The journalists have to build up their reports on the slightest signs, on non-committal statements.

No wondar they try to find out what the ambassadors are up to by staring forlornly et the windows behind which the conference is taking place. When the windows are opened they et least know that they are taking a natural break.

The big moment of aach day comea when the ambassadors leave the building. They always emerge one by one and immediately microphones are shoved under their noses.

But little of what they have to say is of consequence. Often in fact it is quite contradictory. They are only ngreed on one point apparently, and that is that progress is being made.

The most confident is nivays Plotr Abrasimov. He spaaks German, though generally only a few brokan sentancas. Often he gives the impression that he has been rehearsing these carefully since his answars do not always fit exactly the question he has been asked.

Ha is like Khrushchev in his love for pithy proverbs. "There is no roso without a thorn," ha informed us.

in the past few days the ambassodors have been looking decidedly jaried. This is undorstandable whan you consider that the temperature in the conforence room ia often as much as 30 degrees C (86 F).

The Americans being used to air-conditioning tend to ask for the ventilator to be awitched on. The Russians obviously stand the heat better end know littia of air-conditioning - they prefer to turn off tha fan.

Even more tired than the ambassadors apparently are tha experts, who have often had to negotiate for hours ond hours between the ambassadorial meetings, a faat requiring great concentration. They have tussian over words, sometimas commas, too. One "in-joke" baodied around ebout the French expert Rane Lustig ia "Lustig ist nicht mehr lustig" (Lustig is no longer cheerful).

Interpreters are heving a hard time of it too. Their concentration must be unimpaired. The Americao interpreter Cyril Moremoey, who was elso et the first round of Salt talks in Helsinki said: "Helsinki was much simpler. There were only two sidea there."

Time and again in Berlin expressions have cropped up thet do not translata exactly from one lenguage to another.
Trouble arises from Abrasimov's love of flowery Russian language and whenever Goathe is suddenly quoted in French. The one language that has had little role to play in the Berlin talks is German. Lieselotte Müller

(Kieler Nachrichten, 19 August 1971)

I arious national aspects thero may ba to the Cabinet reshuffle in Morocco, Europe's Med the political vagaries of Malta and Spain's interest in Nato but they all have in policy should common a link with European policy on In Morocco King Hassan is trying, by be clarified

means of Opposition participation, to consolidate his putsch-stricken monarchy. of having bean arrested some years ago in His caretaker Cabinet may not includa France in connection with the mysterious a single representativa of the moderate disappearance of Moroccan Opposition Opposition but the King will be all the

politician Mahdi Ben Barke he must no more anxious to meet Opposition dedoubt be rated a pan-Arab. mands half-way et points where they All in all tha tendancy is towards a most lend themselves to compromise with decline in Communist influenca in Morochis own viaws, on policy towards the rest of the Arab world. co and an increase in xenophobic Arab King Hassan is trying to maintain his own principle of Islemic theocracy. The pationalism the most striking exponent of which is Libya.

Europaan interests are directly involved opposition National Front calls for forin Malta, which is pretty well in tha eign policy to be oriented more towarda middle of tha Mediterranean. Dom Minthe Arab world and less towards France. toff, the new Premier, is demanding more The right wing of the National Front, money from Nato in return for the use of

, may be thinking in terms of e naval and military facilities on the island. To judge by the tanor of his speeches in es the Spanish Sahara, but the left wing, recent years it can but be assumed that socialist UNFP edvocates union with the the cash demands of Malta's Labour Premier ere mere pretexts for e plausibly The conflict of generations in the motivated policy of neutrality.

Moroccan officer corps also tends to Mr Mintoff is in a position to raise the strengthen the pan-Arab trend. Young ante because tha Libyan govarnment has ataff officers treined since Moroccan already hintad that it is prapared to invest independence on the one hand face old part of its oil revenue from Western hands many of whom worked thair way Europe in Malta. Moscow too has shown up from the ranks in the French ermed interest in using Maltese dockyards.

It must be brought home to the Maltese Defence Minister General Oufkir, the people that Nato is determined end much-feared strong man of Morocco, is e strong enough to challenge Soviet pres-"Frenchman" generationwise but in view sure on the Mediterranean. The Maltese

have too deep-seated a historic uwareness of the stratagic importance of their harbours to think otherwise then in terms of tha Mediterranean es a whola.

In other words, if Malta is to survive it must be sure of the support of the power or powers that will pravail in the Mediterrean tomorrow es well es today.

Basically this or something like it is

clear European course.

the alliance, preparing the way politically regardless of Scandinavian opposition.

A determined Nato stand would help countries on the southern coastline of the Mediterranean to maintain genuine neutrality in the face of the Soviet Union.

Rolf Görtz (Dis Weil, 17 August 1971)

trus of all countries with a Mediterranean coastlina. Spain, for instance, la now for the first time expressing interest in Nato membership (in the past Madrid has rejected the idea) and is accordingly willing to raview its neutral position and steer a

The United States need Spanish approval of Nato if they are to incorporate this atrategically important pillar at tha Weatern aotraoce to the Mediterraneen and the southernmost tip of Europa into

The Mediterranean is a metter not only of military strength but also of long-term political developments and the expansion of Nato to include Spain would directly strengthen Europe'a southern flank and indirectly boost nautrals who, like President Bourguiba of Tuniala, hava called on Europe credibly to defend its interests in the Mediterranean.

ARMED FORCES

Personnel Commission proposes modernisation of military services

f the Bundeswell continued to be run along traditional lines, it would collapse in the course of the next ten yeers. The ermed forces would then have no future, a view not limited to the reformers in the Ministry of Defence.

The Ministry has alreedy made many changes in order to cater for present demends and those of the future. It has also set up committees to examine urgent

The Personnel Commission is one of these groups. It had already been set up before the present Miniater of Defence Helmut Schmidt took office. It has now ended Its work.

The guidelines conteined in the Commission's report are not firm directives but proposals requiring government epprovel. As important changes concerning the status of civil servants and public officials are suggested, it is expected that other ministries will voice their objections.

The Personnel Commission slso touched upon questions involving the structure of the armed forces though this is primarily the field of e different comnultee - the Armed Forces Commission.

At the beginning of the year this commission submitted e report of the justice end injustices involved in conscription and other aspects of the Bundeawehr. It is now cerrying out its other mein task, thet of investigating the structure of the armed forces at the end of the decade

Work to round off mejor Bundeswehr reforms will not be completed until the findings of a third commission ere teken into account. This is the Training and Instruction Commission headed by Professor Eilwein that published its memorandum only a few weeks ago.

In many respects the tenets held by the Personnel Commission ere revolutionary They are a complete break from the past will also be created. The Personnel Com-

o sooner has the Bundeswehr re-covered from the shock of tho

Ellwein plen for the reform of ermy

treining and instruction than it is faced

with the next move breaking with mili-

tery tredition - the Personnel Com-

nussion's report.

DER TAGESSPIEGEL

present personnel structure in no way satisfies the demands of e work-sharing industrial society. The structure is too rigid, too inflexible and unattrective. That is why, the Commission seys, Bundeswehr recrulting has dropped end become the most urgent problem the ermed forces must face.

Speeking about the reform proposals, the Ministry stated, "The new personnel structure should provide the framework for e modern-type organisation of careers end wage structure, set e yerdstick for treining and instruction end determine tha type end extent of the soldier's professional training.

"This demands a reassessment of the function of military service. Account must be taken of the comperable civilian spheres. The re-structuring will be carried out in such e wey that it is compatible with the general development of the professional world and the education svstem.'

The reessessment end classification of military functions forms the stertingpoint. This was recognised es necessary

All functions linked together in some way will be included in one field of epplication. New fields of activity will arise which will not be bound to rank, even in questions of pay.

Even if a soldier continues at the soma rank, it will be possible to have e wege increase. Technical and educational qualifications will be considered.

Renks will continue to be a symbol of authority but "spheres of responsibility" es the Commission believes that the mission suggests four spheres of re- smry of conscription.

sponsibility while the Training and Inatruction Commission cells for five.

Promotion will be eesier in these spheres then it is in the armed forces of present. A qualified corporal will find it eesier to become an officer end on the whole soldiers will heve better opportunities. They will be eble to rise in their profession and, on leeving the emicd forces, switch to a comparable civilian

The Personnel Commission has also outlined e plan for reorganising the armed forces, recommending basic, fer-reaching changes in ell erees of the present system.

Under this plen e professional ermy consisting of volunteers would deal with the large weapon systems end cover the centre of operations. Conscripts would serve as e militla end be in charge of uncomplicated weapons and equipment thet did not demend much treining.

The Commission edds thet a purely

professionel ermy would not be auitable for the Federal Republic as it would be impossible to reise forces to the required strongth, provide reserve units or replace losses in the event of enemy attock.

A professional army was suitable for countries that did not lie in an strategic danger erea, the Commission said, but thet did not epply to the Federul Re-public. A purely professional army requires high expenditure on personnel and is also dependent on the stote of the lebour merket in other respects. The Commission stresses the im-

the donger that the llundeswehr would be

gested by the Commission ts therefore a

mixture of the professional enny and the

It would allow an enonnous conce tiun uf readily aveilable fighting p portance of general conscription as the and would be e suilable men only way that the Federal Republic can controlling crises, it would bring the fulfil her NATO nbligatiuns. If canwork-sharing ond on increase in effect scription were aboitshed, there would no witimut o lerge risa in expendilut. longer bo that important link hetween the army and the population and there was

logistic elements.

fields of bottle.

The floxible section will consist with mainly teetical and conductions. These units will be able to out important strike functions and

made up of long-term volunter

prufessional soldiers along with me

flexible section. These will be sale

rescrvists in the case of eveny this

will support the operational mini

ensure the operational freedonds.

militery and civilian installation

army will do their basic military

between the eges of 21 and 32.

model for these considerations.

Cedre units will elso be include

with practical cereer training.

It would also be possible to de flaxibly with the basic period design tnining. This system would as king isolated within society. The system sugos all young peoplo oligible for the scription would be called up.

> Helmut Bendt tiler Tagesspiegel, 14 Augut 19

Commission rejects concept of payment by rank

But these two reports are part of one named ironically the Mao Bible. But the complex. They supplement each other reeder does a learn much about the and heve the same point of reference the Bundeswehr's shortage of recrults. procedure and basis of the Commission's work. It does not make the report eny While the Ellwein Commission made the more comprehensible to the leyman but it is at least helpful and therefore

proposals concerning the future training and instruction of soldiers, the twentyman Personnel Commission chaired by Colonel Bung has been at work since the outumn of 1969 to show what opportunities personnel structure should give the soldier and what basis is needed for other

The Personnel Commission, consisting of officers and officials at the Ministry of s ita work on the premise that general conscription and the size of the armed forces should continue to be in

the region of 460,000.
The Bundeswehr cannot therefore expect an increase in the number of volunteers. It can only improve their quality in an attempt to solve the personnel dilemma.

The medicine recommended by the Commission is to adapt the army still tor of all the public services is individual further to society or, more accurately, to pay soldiers according to their knowledge and productivity and no longer according to rank and langth of service.

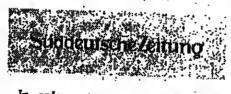
Admittedly, this is not stated so simply in the 183-page red-bound report, nick-

The present system of payment by rank is no longer adequate. The wages structure does not differentiate between various jobs done by men of the same rank nor does it pay the same rate for the same job irrespective of renk. Promotion in the sense of higher pay is only possible If the soldier is promoted in rank.

This has led to a bulga in the reletively senior ranks (this applies now to the rank of captain) without any increase in lower ranks. Moreover, the present structure with its complicated allowance system is no longer flexible, at Malatine to Comme

convincing for the apecielist.

The Commission's wishes to adhere to the principle that the common denominaactivity. But it wants to change the present system in so much as these individual activities will be clessified systematically, enalysed and defined and assigned to various spheres of responsibi-



In order not to continue along an obviously wrong course until the basic reform work is completed, the Commis-sion suggests forming the spheres of responsibility as soon es possible.

The spheres of responsibility will consist of a number of fields of epplication ed in the Commission's report as connected and supplementary activities with similar civilian and/or military training and ordered in a rising series of demands on knowledge, ability, mental and physical strain and reaponsability.

The Commission defines a aphere of responsibility as the organisation of activity, ability and knowledge in the sphere of equally high demands on responsibility of leadership and/or action. The sphares are differentiated from the varying degree of responsibility of leadership and action as well as a mixture of the

When faced in the past by the large number of duties to be carried out within

the armed scrvices, the soldier has a been eble to find his bearings by iems boring his renk which automatically termined his pay.

position in the fields of application in sphere of responsibility. The system thus on the whole more flexible and mollike the civilism sector. The armediate special status is also reduced still forth.

Military rank is degraded to a certal extent but not abolished. It remember outward sign of a certain deposit responsibility and a 'means of mining leadership".

The Commission differentiates being four spheres of responsibility risigner purely executive respansibility (a) stance menual labour) to responsibly leadership (direct control) and sponsibility of suprema leadership suprema leadership

direct control and planning). Dependent on the findings of and conducted within the armed services Commission recommands entry qualitions for each of the apheres of the bility. The standard of education training should approach that " civilian sector.

A reform such as this places special demands on personnel organisation. should ba stendardised throughout Bundeswehr though consideration will taken of the peculiarities of the individent

As personnel policy has long-left fects, the report warns against

Continued on page 5

adopted the Bundeswehr of the Will consist of flexible, teming The Fed The Federal Press Bureau -Bonn's ear and mouthpiece

BY RÜDIGER FREIHERR VON WECHMAR

political leeders and the Press Bureeu has

been en importent influence on the

improvement of the internal flow of

information end consequently on the improvement in the efficiency of inform-

Since it was set up in 1949 the Federal Preas Bureau (BPA) has been feced by the

problems posed by a misunderstanding of

Whichever perty is in Opposition the Burcau is viewed as a powerful multi-

purpose weepon - the present government parties elso thought this in the past

- while politicians, especially govarnment

supporters, regularly complein of the non-utilisation of its ellegedly extre-

ordinary penetreting force that cen over-

This results in both under-estimetion

end over-estimotion. Under-estimetion:

the Bureau is without competition when

it comes to providing immediate enalyses or documentation of current problems of

domestic or foreign policy or spreeding

government views on such problems to

the general public both at home and

Over-estimation: any attempt to in-

fluence public opinion must adhere to the

rules of opinion-making in a democracy

that recognises government policy as only

one vendor omong meny others on the

journalistic market. These limits are

means of press bulletins and press

conferences conducted by the govern-

ment spokesman have princity in the whule

sphere of activities concerned with the

Of course this information pulicy must

try to arrange this up-to-the-minute infor-

cotion so that it does not heve a

detrimentel affect on current negotiations or the political interests of third parties.

Constant contact with political jour-

nelism abroed is also pert of information policy. There is a direct exchange of views with all representatives of important, epheres of public opinion as

The Chief government spokesman, Conrad Ahiers (right), at a press conference with

Rumanian Premier Gheorghe Maurer

Up-tu-the-minute information

drawn from practical ectivity.

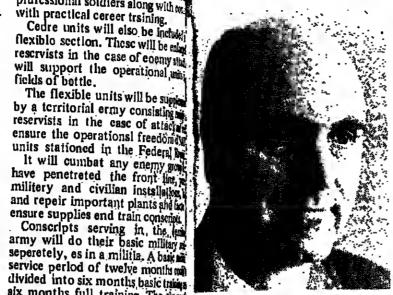
dessimination of infurniation.

ed es pert of govornment policy.

come eny journalistic resistance.

ing the public quickly.

its role.



aix months full training. The street aix months full training would be divise Ridger Freiharr von Wechmer, daputy of full training would be divise Ridger Freiharr von Wechmer, daputy of full training would be divise Ridger Freiharr von Wechmer, daputy

The logistic element - the thinks The government spokesmon is occurred to the plan - is based on the thinks. the plan — is based on the civil me asked?) whether he considers himself to system strengthened by military as be the best informed man in Bonn. Up to ponents. The United States acied a now he has alweys denied it.

The Personnel Structure Comment Press and Information believes that this system would be Bureau and its staff do not oint to great edvantage in future. The man accumulate as much excussion to create the forces would correspond to the deleast best possible basis for decisions by the political leadership by distributing o maximum of information.

The Federal Press Burcou is the government's ear and not only its mouthpiece us is often assumed.

An organisation that plans to inform others must keep its infurnation sorvices at a high level. The news section provides a regular supply, reducing 6,000 pages of information (yes, six thousand) to some

The head of the Burgan ur his deputy they alternate weekly as government speamen - attend Cabinot meetings and the daily situation reports that ore hal early every morning under the Misier Horst Elunke of the Chancellor's

A short oral report on domestic and foreign affairs is given bosed on the Press meu's ninetcen news bulletins end though of Important erticles that heve appeared in the daily press.

Thoughts and views on the methods of presenting current affairs cann be achanged. This close contact between

Continued fram page 4

exceeding the transitional rewhich ere specially

he reform should be carried out in phases over the next ten years. Each will be carefully planned. The naw PROMinel structure would then be in full Million on 1 Merch 1981.

anual expenditure on the reform vsry between one and three hunmillion Marks. The ten-yesr plan will a total of 2,200 million.

e reform should turn the personnal ture of the Bundeswehr into that of Mofessional army. But the report is and presents its proposal for a ampletely new armed forces structure disting of a professional srmy and a meript militia as no more than a plan of discussion.

Christian Potyka (Süddeutsche Zelfung, 13 August 1971) information policy is not a one-way

In the medium and long term com-munication with the public is also con-ducted via the BPA visitor programmes that, in cooperation with members of all Bundestag parties, bring interested people from all sections of the population to Bonn for briefing visits spreed over a number of days.

end long-term work is the publication of pamphlets, brochures or handbooks dealing with government plans in domestic and foreign policy or, in the case of the annual government report for instance, providing people with general informe-

that gaps in informetion can be faund and the circuit of information and communtcetion closed.

Democracy Is discussion - Thomes Masaryk's bon mot is even truer today. Political decisions ere prepared by the BPA on the free market of opinion while

State information palicy provides an objective foundation for public discussion without encroeching upon the process of democratic opinion-meking.

The public has understood this. Though BPA publications ere printed to higher and higher quantities they are soon sold out because of the rise in demand from all sections of the population. The narrow financial limits are felt to be e particuler obstacle in this field.

An objective presentation of the government's standpoint also requires e constant public relations campaign on behelf of the government. This is both information and, if you went to describe it as such, propeganda in the truest, most positive sense of the term.

Of course the Federal Press Bureau is no propaganda ministry - it does not want to be nor will it ever be one. Democrotic information policy would never consider capploying e State mono-poly on information or other authoritoritarian maasures ovor the free press.

mation into e medium-term and iong-term concept. Despite all epprociation of the public's need for ond right to infor-Democratic information policy is o motion, information policy must be viewpartner on the opinion market and wishes to gain its effect through objective ergumentetion and its power to convince. This position must be considered when-In practico this meons for axample that the right time must be chosen for en announcement or the extent of its publieyor there is a public "success control".

The prosent government is gredually putting its reform programma into effect. Nobody can and nobody wants to introduce reforms in a democracy without consulting the wishes of the people, Mora public discussion on reform policy meens at the same time more democracy.

(Vorwärls, 12 August 1971)

Compenies in the Federal Republic a Another importent part of the medium runs out on 30 November. man-lenguage service will be based on Opinion polls ore also commissioned to provide e comprehensive picture of whet could be termed the public interest so

internetional news and important news affecting West Germeny from ebroed as well as items from the Federal Republic. Kellet-Long added that between 25 and 30 editors and correspondents would work for the new service in Bonn, Berlin and Frankfurt. The headquerters will be

bearing in mind the alternatives.

Publishing plans postponed

Richard Gruner end Cleus Jacobi have for the present postponed plans to publish e new naws megazine in this country. Textintem, the Hamburg informetion service, states that this decision wes made ofter examining the relevent economic factors and considering the interests of the future partners and

SHORTHAND NOTES

Reuters'news service

euters, the British news egency, will

specially tailor-made news service from 1

The agency's contract of cooperation

Adem Kellet-Long, the head of Reuters

Bonn bureeu, steted that the new Ger-

Reuters world service. It will contein

In Bonn. At present eleven staffmen work

(Süddeutsche Zellung, 31 July 1971)

for Renters in the Federal Republic.

with the Deutsche Presse Agentur (dpa)

Cooperation between Gruner, a former co-publisher of Stern end e partner of Rudoif Augstein, with Jacobi in the communications sector remains unaffected by this decision and will be continued.

Their ambitious plan failed because of the state of the market. From the very outsat they intended to publish an independent magezine free of all subsidies end outside influences.

But the necessary conditions for e plan of this type obviously no longer exist. The atart of another news magazine published by Springer is expected in the oresceable future.

Der Spiegel, which has dominated this market up to now, suffered a considereble drop in its income from advertising In the first half of 1971.

New editor for Bild

Bild Zeitung, the mass circulation daily with the highest sales figures in the Federal Republic, has a new editor-in-

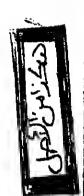
The Axel Springer publishing concern ennounced in Hamburg that 44-year-old Peter Boenisch, the previous editor-inchief, was replaced by 42-yeer-old Günter

Boenisch now becomes the managing director of the holding company respon-sible for all aspects of the concern, the Axel Springer Association for Publicism. His successor es editor-in-chief, Prinz, was deputy editor-in-chief of the illustrated magazine Quick until 1966 when he wes appointed editor-in-chief of Jasmin. (Handelsblatt, 5 August 1971)

Springer magazine

The Axel Springer publishing com-pany plans to publish a new news magazine this autumn or in the spring of 1972, a spokesman for the concern announced in Berlin,

The group planning the new magazine consists of Wolf Schneider, the former publishing head of Stern, Hans Gresmann, the former editor of Die Zeit and Dr Helimut Jäsrich, tha former editor of Der Monat. (Frankfurter Rundschau, 7August 1971)



THINGS SEEN

Horst Antes' symbolism on show at Baden-Baden

laus Gallwitz and Otto Schrag of the Modern Art Society have borrowed over one hundred weter-colours from 56 collections so that Baden-Baden Art Gallery is now eble to stege the lorgest and most important Horst Antes exhibition ever to have been organised.

The works give an overall impression of the development of the 35-year-old artist over the past six years. Previously unknown pictures from American galleries and private collections as well as from the artist's etudio in Wolfertsweier present interesting aspects of his style.

As far as picture composition is con-cerned, any art-lover since the third end fourth documenta in Kassel, even one only half in touch with contemporary trends, will know that Antes' paintings can be defined as simplified facial forms in a somewhat signet-like style or archaically compressed figures whose clumsy limbs and malformed hands and feet grow directly from the head.

Form and colour merge with remarkable power of expression whereby the forms are organised in the structure of the picture in such a wey that the colours

The correctness of such a definition can be observed readily in his Masked Figures painted in 1965. This series, ranging from Red-Masked Figure after Ludwig Richter, Masked Figure on Yellow, Masked Figure with Blue and Red and Frontal Masked Figure to the Figure Concealed in Black painted in 1970, also shows that Antes' composition does not always concur with the expression of his colour. The one can be derived from the other.

The Antes exhibition in Baden-Baden shows that the necessity of composition must be preceded by the free play of ideas and experiences that eventually

Nuremberg exhibition closes

The Albrecht Dürer exhibition in Nureinberg'e Germanisches Netionelmuseum ended on Sundsy 1 August after 350,000 people had visited it. A museum spokesman stated that they had expected only 100,000 visitors.

This, the largest ever Dürer exhibition had seven hundred works on show, four hundred of them originals. The works were lent by 110 museums, collections and private owners from fourteen coun-

The Second Nuremberg Blenniale also ended on 1 August. Over 64,000 visitors were registered. The Bienniale was antitled Artists - Theory - Work and was devoted to art theorists from Durer to the present day, showing 500 works by eighty artists and art groups from both home and abroad. The First Bienniale in 1969 was attended by 55,000 visitors. (Frankfurier Rundscheu, S August 1971)

Olympics poster

Victor Vasaraly has completed a second poster for the 1972 Munich Olympics. The ertist, pictured in his studio in the south of France, has given his own personal stamp to the official emblem of the Munich Olympics and reformed the spirals in shades of blue and yellowbrown. The poster, both signed end unsigned, will be published by Edition Olympia 1972.

(Photo: Edition Olympia 1972)



(Pholos: Katalog)

shape the actual content of the picturo

His early Masked Head is not just any liced. Antes himself has said that behind lus standardised signet-like form there is a person in a different environment.

This environment is made up of coustructivist areas that seem abstract ot first glence. Their structural overlaps penctrate the human figure with colour and gradually gain naturalistic character, becoming a scena from nature, a landscape with a mountain and valley, plants and anunals or stones and stars.

What is only formally hinted at in his Red-Masked Figure after Ludwig Richter peinted in 1965 is further developed in his Landscape Picture Couple of 1968.
The dialogue of the 1 and the you, of humans with their environment is in full

swing.
The subject matter of this picture diclogue becomes richer as more ond more epiritual content enters the natural forms of the pointed world. Antes uses the old method of symbolism.

His symbols range from the well, steps, tree-stump and pillars in Masked Tubular Figure of 1966/68 and tha cloud, dice and dove of the 1968 lendscape to the door of 1967 and the cross of 1970.

With thase symbols Antes succeeds in forming with apparent spontanelty original and fascinating compositions. Seat-ed Figure with Disc and Egg (1971) and Blue Figure in Landscapa (1969-71) can

serve es outstending examples not because they are among the most recent of Antes' works but because he has used them to give pictorial expression to two basic spiritual attitudes of Western hu-

The green seated figure in the midst of a etony wilderness personifies the mediteting, introverted person seeking the unity between nature and the superne-

The phylactery symbolises introversion, the egg is an expression of original thought end the diec shows inner enlightenment.

While we see here the pictorial symbol of monasticism and mysticism, the blue figure with eyes wide open in the other painting is looking from a house far out over hill end dale, representing a Lynceuetype nature totally concentrated on the events of this world.

Horst Antes already showed the world as experience and the world as relation in the earlier work Two Splicres (1967). Through en open door the natural cuvironnient pours into the nicture in an excess of colour. A porson stands in the doorway, his heed ending with the door-

What begins above and on the uther side of the door frame? It may be that Antes only wanted to separate the interior and the exterior. But what interior and what exterior?

It is tempting to believe that Antes is using the door fremo to separate the natural environment from the superusturol, thus providing a pictorial symbol of the intellectual splicie. The some dnor framo recure in the Green Interiors of 1969, the Green Figure of the same year and, most plainly of oil, in the Ochre Figure with Hand and Side Wounds.

This exhibition ought to help people gain a much better impression uf the main feetures of Antes' work, it will be open to the public at Baden-Baden until

It will be available for viowing in Berne Art Gallery from 16 October until 21 November and Bremen Art Gallery from 5 December 1971 to 30 January 1972 before moving to the Frankfurt Kunstverein where it will be on show from 11 February until 26 March.

Wilhelm Eisenbahrt (Die Welt, e August 1971)





Figur Fürst Putjetin (1967)

Duisburg

ost of Paul Klee's works at he witer, found in America today, their ly man in Duisburg's Wilhelm Lebel! Since all the talk has been about the Museum said with o friendly smike! Sother Marcuse, communist philo-

great pointer's only son who live But any mistakes of this kind bear Berne os the administrator of the last witness to sheer leziness. Ludwig Marcuse collection of his father's works tob it namistakable,

nuw managed to have it shown. Duisburg until the end of August. Il burg is the only place in the Fit Republic where this collection will

Felix Klee's collection does not a) consist of his father's works of this there are 318 on exhibition. The se ulso 62 works by friends and popiled Paul Klee, showing the extent of the artist's influence.

Fur this reason the Lehmbrick is seum has culled the exhibition "Paul X end his Printer Friends". The works the friends to be found in Felix Kie collection, mainly of the Banhaus as Blouc Reitor periods, linva never been a public show before.

Werefkin's derk noctumal picture stand out as do the Variations of Israe sky who was a decisive influence of the during the First World War.

Tha list of friends is long. It inches female artists Gabriele Munter and la Kerkovlus, it shows Klee's links with End Nolde, Feininger, Schlemmer, Paul Els berg, Max Pelifer-Watenphul, Albers, Max and Albert Bloch. It also shows his concornection with Franz Marc and Wash

Klee himself appears in this collective with examples of all stages of his curve activity. In 1940 during his last to months aliva he finished no fewer four hundred works. On his lest paints a fragment, Felix Kice has only his discovered the faded inscription: everything be known? No, I don't be

Every picture in the collection had memory or a story behind it for his Klee. In Duisburg the works are experi-according to subject matter. Picture drawings from his private life give will landscapes.

On top of this comes the sphere abatraction, geometric forms and picture formed of letters of the alphabet with Klae la compressing the link between sensitivity, visual perception and symbol lism to units of widely different form.

Wolfgang Stauch von Quilton

Ludwig Marcuse, advocate of a new humanism, dies at the age of 77

Marcuse, the philosopher and died on 2 August in e Munich after a long lilness. He was 77. was of his death was kept a nt for several deve at his own The public wars not admitted by funeral on 6 August in Bed Mess where he had settled, He first the to fame as drama critic of the fakturjer Generalenzeiger. In 1933 h enterted, moving first to Frence and then in 1938 to the United States Paul Klee's Works

exhibited in

and pen in 1938 to the United States
where he received American citizenhis and becama Professor of German
studies and Philosphy in Los Anpies, it was not till 1980 that he
minimed to Germany and took up a quest professorship at Frankfurt Uni-vesty. Since 1982 he has been living to Bed Wisses as an Independent

It was Felix Klee who was speaking to some confusion about Ludwig Moreuse.

found in Eurupe. He also has he represented in the private collection of water parties blographies of Georg Büchner, Paul Klee.

Borne, Heiarich Heine, Ignatius von This collection has never beer 20 Loyola, August Strindberg, Sigmund before in this country. Siegfried Salaust Rreud and Richard Wagner are unmistatif the Willichn Lolumbruck Museum kable. He declared wor on generally accepted facts on which all hove been egreed for a long time, or on which agreement can be quickly and comfort-ably reached without bother. Hie critical mind sheays turned to the truth behind

Unmistakable too is his work of confentious polemics Obszön - Geschichte tiner Entristung in which he prenches perionalely his Philosophy of Fortune and defends the rights of the individual wint society. This is true to his thesis: finally is nothing, but humans are

The "conservativo anarchist" mistrustetal ideologies, philosophies and theolo-tal in his mind their procepts distorted My, and their systems alionoted men from themselves. Their answers were only cover-up for their thredness which Metaled them from asking questions, destining themselves and the answers to their own questions,

Unmstakable too are his Papers of an sed Philosophy Student, unmistakable beaus of the fascination of their literary baseles, philosophy and relationship to bay, Here we have a atrange example of Cerman philosopher whose writings at the understood! "Philosophy is for rayone", Marcuse claimed. "Thinking is be preserve of the experts,"

alweys regarded life as applied has, prejudices and cliches wee "argu-The reader of his books, his pallent" so to speek, must exert himself, ent on what he is reading if he wants most from Marcuse's writings.

history of Philosophy has always been wish with suspicion by the experts. He his books were too aggressive for his liking, too brilliant, too full of Paiks. No German university wanted like him on.

Perhaps he was also a suspicious charac-in because he did not have the traditional academic background. Marcuse, a fgang Stauch von Quillon in Indian Jew, began as a theatre critic in Courseless Aligenties in Frankfurt after completing his Sonniagsbial, a August 19211 hillsophy atudies. Then came his yeers

of exile, which he describes in his and a merciless reckoning up with himautobiography Mehr 20. Jahrhundert (My twentieth century).

But Mercuse did not bother the general run of philosophers greatly. The scalpel he used in his dissecting jobs was metho-dic doubt, which helped lim time and again in ever new moves to "throw some light on the puzzle of this puzzling

Pessimismus, elu Stadlum der Reife (Pessimism, one stage of meturity) is the title of another of his books.

He was a moralist who wanted to enlighten, a sceptic who believed in the reason of the human mind the way others believe in miracles.

However you may judge the outcome of his meditation it is decisive that here is an individual who is relentlessly in pursuit of the truth ond ready to defend freedom of thought against all the conventions. Thus Mercuse himself became his own enemies' advocate.

Marcuse wrote his lost book in 1969 when he was "staring deeth in the face". The title Nachruf and Ludwig Marcuse. At the time he wrote this book Marcuse had a double experience of death. He lost his wife Sascha and then learnt that he himself was mortally ill.

The book is marked by moving laments

self. Like Jeen-Paul Sartre in Les Mots Mercuse formulated his own downfall. It is not really to have achieved pleesure to have aclueved good fortune.

"All the things unseen, unheard, never smelt, never tasted: because for many hours, years, decedes, senses and sympathies byed only indirectly - in concentretion on a blank sheet of paper. He had not proved his worth as a connoisseur and as a fellow human-being, which was his bent. When he judged himself by the stendard of his greatest passion he came to e grim conclusion: by pursuing the one pleasure, reflecting and writing, he had missed other pleasures. Above all he had made no preparetion for bliss and joy."

1 visited Ludwig Marcuse than in Bed Wiessee where he is now buried. The man I met had suddenly aged and become a broken man, "Now I have no one," he complained. "They are all dying on me."

He added: "Since Sascha died I have no present, only a past. My twentleth century is all backstage. I am old. One should know when to give up. Why should I go on writing? I've seid everything. I'va written eighteen books. I don't went to

At the same time he told me: "My great strength is that I discovered the most beautiful word in any language at an



Ludwig Marcuse

early age, Glück! (Luck, happiness)" But he edded: "It is my weokness that I do not have a great capacity bo be glück-

Nevertheless his last book was more than a personel testament of sadness. Marcusa's vain search for Glück is typical of the estrangement of modern Men. it marks the sad insight that the thinking man cannot put his thoughts into ections. But even in defeat Ludwig Marcuse championed the right of the individual to his own private fortune and happiness. He was brave and uncompromising to the Annin Halstenberg

(Kölner Stedt-Anzeiger, 11 August 1971)

Little-known art from 1924 to Third Reich exhibited in Berlin

Tofessional critics, a notoriously atold bunch, have comothing to get wildly excited about at the Niorendorf Gallery in Berlin, which is now presenting the second part of its exhibition The Twen-

Once ogain this gallery has shown its tremendous scope with an ambitious exhibition of this kind.

Fritz Burmann's Aite Frau painted in 1925

The first port last year took in the years 1914 to 1923. Now the gallery is exhibiting pointings, sculptures, eketches and

graphic art from the period 1924 to 1933, that is to say spanning the years from the Great Inflation to the seizure of power by the Nezis. A total of 518 works le on show. a

tremendous achievement on the part of those who collected

the works and those who organised the eral walls there are three rows of pictures, one on top of the other.

It would not be worthwhile to sing the praises of the famoue artiets again, Otto Dix and Georg Grosz for example, or Kithe Kollwitz and Cerl Hofar. It is tion to artists whose works have not been treated with great respect by the art historians,

Among them are for example Josef Scharl from Munich, who died in 1945 in New York whence the courageous anti-Fascist had fled. Of his works we can see in Berlin two sharply putlined sketches 1925 Säugling (Baby) and (Photo: Katalos) Drei im Gespräch

(Three talking) and a large portrait Madchen mit Hut (Girl in a hat). These show how this painter took up the agitated style of Vincent van Gogh in a highly personal veln.

Also on show is work by Xaver Fuhr, whose soft colours and dry style of painting show the relationship of things as if they were trying to demonstrate that all things are relativa.

Karl Hubbuch, who was one of the great social critics among the artists of the day, must not be forgotten. Very few people remember his carly work.

Nor must we forget Conrad Felismüller. the woodcut artist who painted a striking self-portrait in water colours. His face radiates cool psssion, the face of a uthlees observer.

Fritz Burmann died in Berlin in 1945, and the author of this article who prided himself on his knowledge of art in this city must admit he had never heard of hini His Alte Frau, who is half blind, spotty, helpless and alone is a shatteringly

Alexander Kanoldt and Carlo Mense rapresent Neue Sachlichkeit (The new objectivity). Oskar Nerlinger la the representative of the Berlin school Die Zeitgemäßers (Modernists). They were formerly abstract painters, but under the influence of the world economic crisis they were pitched into political involvement. This was quite a spectacular occurrence in its day, but most histories of art ignore it.

This and any number of other gaps aro filled in by this comprehensive exhibition. Most of the works on show are for sale. They are all reproduced in the catalogue, which has an introduction by Florian Karsch, the co-owner and spiritus rector of the gallery. It contains short biographies of the artists, a list of exhibitions showing their works and bibliographic material. The whole anterprise is praiseworthy because it is so informative. Jürgen Beckelmanı

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 13 August 1971)



E EDUCATION

Spartacus Marxist Students Union gains in influence

Handelsblatt

he steady rise of the Spartacus Marxist Students Union to become the most influential political student group in the Federal Republic can essily be ex-

Though the organisation has no more than 1,500 members, it already controls the general student committees at the universities of Hamburg, Bonn and Karlsruhe, Hanover Technical University and the colleges of education at Essen and

It also controls these committees at seven other universities in cooperation with the Social Democratic University League. The Associstion of Students Uniona in Bonn — an umbrella organisa tion — is also ruled by the Spartacists in coordination with the Social Democratic

Spartacist cedres have been formed at forty universities and two months ago the organisation decided to set up a Federal

Spartacus, named after the revolutionary organisation set up in 1917 by Karl Liebknechl and Rose Luxemburg, has one advantage over all the other extreme left-wing student groups - its tight, centralised organisation and strict disci-

pline,

Because of their ideas of organisation,

Spariacus supporters, whose ideological
antennae are directed towards Moscow and East Berlin, were unabla to meet with any success within the now-defunct SDS, an anti-authoritartan and anarchist student body. They were expelled from the SDS as early as 1968 at the instigation of that body's chief ideologist Krahl.

While the SDS foundered becsuse of the shortcomings of its organisation, tha Spartacus traditionalists quietly built up small cadres that followed the orthodox Communist line set by the West German Communist Party (DKP) and the East Garman Socislist Unity Party (SED) which helped the students in questions of organisation, finance and ideology.

The Spartscus League shuns specta-cular street demonstrations or similar action on the university campus. Italeaders have recognised that the body will not be very successful if it merely frightens people. They realise that the Federal Republic is not in a revolutionary or pre-revolutionary state.

Accordingly, they decided upon the long march through the institutions" "long march through the mathematic whileh only a group with a hierarchic structure and with members sworn to unconditional obedience could estry

Spartacus chose this course with everything it involved. It entered student parliaments, scomed by anti-authori-tarians who consider them to be places for talk and nothing else.

It tried to obtain positions within the General Student Committee which would not only give it organisations advantages but would also allow tt access to the membership fees that students are forced

lts carefully briefed representatives took up positions on all bodies of student administration and was prepared to enter Into any coalition, true to its motto: "Firm on doctrine, flexible in method."

An example of the body's tactics was seen at the election of the head of Marburg University. Social Democrat Rudolf Zingel was voted into office by a coalition of all left-wing groups. Because of his narrow majority he now finds it hard to ignore the views of Spartacus when taking decisions.

Local cadres are continuing to follow this course as they try to occupy as many seats as possible on faculty conferences. When these seats are filled by Spartacists they are used for the second stage of the strategy. Together with its laftwing coalition partners, Spartacus can then fill vacant positions for professors, tutors and lecturers with their own aupporters or sympathlesers.

In this way the Spartacists nol only changa the composition of these bodies to their own edvantage, thay slso get teaching posts for people who will spread

Study reform commissions are now calling for Marxist syllsbusea and techniques in all subjects. Spartacus' position at sonic universities is already so consoli-dated that it need no longer propagate Msrxism as one of many ways of thinking, which would be a just demand, but can call for the abolition of the phiralistic academic system in favour of a Marxist scientific interpretation of the SED

stamp.
The Spartacists have no illusions concerning the extent of their support. The numerically small cadres now limit themselves to certain selected positions in the pursuance of their aims.

At present they are enneentrating un teacher-training as they hope in this way to find people who will spread their ideology to the schools. They are also concentrating to a lesser degree on law and economics.

Spartacus' ettraction for the students lies without doubt in its easily comprehensible, closely defined and universally applicable ideology.

dembership figures for the organisation will remain low because of the discipline and readiness for action demanded of its members but its influence will continue

At present the Spartacus League has only two fears. The university laws could be changed to the dissdvantage of current student representation before the Spartaclets have extended their bridgeheads into the territory of lecturers and profes-

Its second fear is that the Social Democratic Party could extend its decision not to work with Communists to the universities. Spartacus could then lose its most Important ally, the Social Democratic University League.

Klaus l'ledchantt (Hundelsblaft, 3 August 1971)

Student population increases

total of 352,131 students were registored at the 54 universities in the Federal Republic in the 1970-71 winter semester, an increase of 9.1 per cent over the 1969-70 winter semester.

The Federal Statistics Bureau in Wiesbaden, aunouncing these figures, said thet 23,000 of this total were foreign stu-

The most popular subjects were the arts with 29.9 per cent, the sciences with 19.1 per cent, economics with 13.2 per cent, law with 10.5 per cent, technology with 9.8 per cent and medicine with 9.2 per

(Kölner Stadl-Anzelger, 11 August 1971)

Television become MEDICINE furniture

VORWARTS

Teachers will be able to devote the selves to other teaching work and current teacher shortage could be and like not only reflex movements that hopes of this sort are not unjusted survey conducted by the psychological functions follow a daily routine department of Würzburg University and the resultant day and interviewed thought that schook his casts could be incorporated in a time teacher to the cast could be incorporated in a time table without too much difficulty. timetable without too much difficult

Pupils would almost without extens show greater interest in their tend lessons and would pay more stlenting The survey dld not find any evident

the much-vaunted fear among tear that they could be forced out of a job Bayariu was the first Federal & where school broudensis were tres

mitted. Last autumn the city of Meit spent 90,000 Marks to provide endelli 45 intermediate schools with a week recorder so that programmes could be recorded and replayed as often as requi

Dr Erhurd Bergmann, the specialist Bavarian Stute Institute for High Sai Education, hus made a thorough exect speaking ubunt science on short

television, Dr Bergmann states, The closed-circuit equipment helps post to obtain a good view of scientific pair ments and demonstrations. Dogwood experiments, those involving highly is flammable or radioactive substants in Instance, can be filmed and transmitted. to a television set in the next room."

The Wirzhurg survey also showed in teachers thought that both the visual as sound aspects of the programmes wer given appropriate treatment.

There was only one difference d oplnion. The majority of teachers we viewed called for television programme that would prinsilly enrich, supplement and illustrate lessons that had sheet been tsught at school.

But 26 per cent of the tsschers thought that it would be better to have the talevision as part of the lesson. Twelfy minute long programmes would be med sultable in this respect.

When television is used more in school it would also be desirable to hat? special subject dealing with communication

Surveys have shown that children normally prepared to believe what in see in films and on television. In the they will come to believe these me more than they do teachers and parell lost Funke of the Lower San College of Education says, "Films television are made to believe these loss and the loss of the Lower San College of Education says," Films television are made to believe the loss of the Lower San College of Education says, "Films to believe these loss of the Lower San College of Education says," Films to believe these loss of the Lower San College of Education says, "Films to be a say of the loss of the Lower San College of Education says," "Films to be a say of the Lower San College of Education says," "Films to be a say of the Lower San College of Education says," "Films to be a say of the Lower San College of Education says," "Films to be a say of the Lower San College of Education says," "Films to be a say of the Lower San College of Education says," "Films to be a say of the Lower San College of Education says," "Films to be a say of the Lower San College of Education says," "Films to be a say of the Lower San College of Education says," "Films to be a say of the Lower San College of Education says," "Films to be a say of the Lower San College of Education says," "Films to be a say of the Lower San College of Education says," "Films to be a say of the lower San College of Education says," "Films to be a say of the lower San College of Education says of the lower San College of Education say of the lower San College of the l the educational aspect, discussing important problems such as the school's function of qualification and selection.

them before they are put into use.
"It is not enough just to axamine content of what the media communication." the media themselves are an equal part the educational content. The functions taught to children at a pre-school sign They can then obtain a better idea of it ostensibly objective nature of these media."

Klaus Jungalekel Klaus Jungnicket

(Vorwärls, 29 July 1971)

part of classroom Munich experiments probe mysteries of biological clock

with volunteers who were kept in sbso-

lute darkness for four days. Measurc-

ments of all important physical functions

Further proof for this theory was

provided by experiments on animals thet

were kept for days on end under the same

degree of light in soundproof chambers.

fitted into the cage the scientists were able to take constant measurements of

the oxygen consumption, movement and eating habits of a cheffinch.

At first light end darkness alternated

the same as normal when the measure-

ments were taken. During the second

stege of the experiment the same func-

tions were measured at a constant tem-

These tests too showed that the normal

patterns continue in all three functions

measured. They must therefore be endo-

genic rhythms that are not lesrnt bul sre

Further constant-light experiments showed beyond doubt that this physical rhythm is preserved through the genera-

The extent to which the organism is

tuned to these inner rhythma could be

observed during an experiment with flies kept under artificial day and night condi-

When these flies were subjected to the

conditions of a 28-hour day they had a

shorter life expectancy than under the normal conditions of a 24-hour day.

The life expectancy of all creatures

seems to depend on a fixed number of

perature end brightness.

With the aid of ingenious equipment

Clevision will be used to a set a delect governing our actions.

Television will be used to a set and the property of the country of the country of the federal set and the country of the federal set and the

Cold weather causes toothache, Berlin researcher claims

Münchner Merkur

noctors find they have their hands full When the weathennen forceast hot south winds. Heart stracks and the often fatal embolies increaso.

Dentists often have to work overtime when a cold front spreads across Western Europe. People find that their teeth tend sche more in cold weather.

Engineer Erich Wedler came across these links between the weather and the incidence of various complaints after many years of work at the department of refeorology said geophysics at the Free diversity of Berlin.

He like many other climutulogists, did at share the widespread belief that sizess could be caused by the heat, the water the clisnge of weather. islead he saw individual weather fac-

in is the cause for "summer sickness" at the climatic influences that some-

Redler was abla to test his theories swing a year of climatological and medical experiments in which 42 hospiik and six universities participated. Almost eight thousand case histories

Were obtained from hospitals. Acute complaints such as strokes, embolles, lean attacks and epileptic fits were down as their stert can be fixed to a

imputer for analysis. The first results thate a clear link between weather and

lates tooth abscesses and infections gum were twice as frequent on

med the country.
Embolies were 61 per cent more frethan normal in warm weather.

(Manchner Merkur, 10 August 1971)

would then depend on the speed with which the planet where it lived rotsted That could mean that the hypothetical creatures on a planet with a longer rotational period than the Earth would

live longer than those here. But where is the blological clock to be found – in the brain, in the heart, in the abdomen? Professor Aschoff believes that every cell forms a circadian clock.

The experiments suggested that this could be the case. The various rhythmic functions of the body were found to be progressing at different frequencies.

The findings show that the organism

showed that these continued to follow a does not have a single centralised biologi-The alternation of light and darkness, cal dock to which all functions sre day and night cannot therefore be the connected. Every part of the body, every cause of the 24-hour pattern. The biological clock must depend on independent endogenic rhythms built into the orgscell ticks along by itself completely (Münchner Merkur, 31 July 1971)

Townfolk more liable to mental complaints

nhabitants of densely populated urban areas, especially working-class estates, go to see a psychiatrist more frequently than people living in other urban residen-

Professor Battegay of Bssel University's sychiatric Clinic came to this conclusion after studying the statistics of 2,558

Another surprising finding of his study is the fact that widows go to paychistrists less often than widowers. (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 6 August 1971)

Male mortality rate increases

The male morelity rate in the fifteen to twenty and 65 to 75 age groups increased between 1961 and 1968 accordng to a survey conducted by the Federal Statistics Buresu of Wiesbaden.

The main reason for the increase in the fifteen to twenty age range is the rise in the number of accidents, the Bureau reporta, while the rise in the 65 to 75 age range can be traced to the increased incidence of cancer and heart disease.

rotations of the "circadian clock". Tho suspected dependence of the ageing pro-cess on the blological clock opens excit-ing new perspectives in the field of Only newly-born males and those in tha eighty to inthety age range have an increased life expectancy. The life expectancy of women has increased in all age ranges. (Der Tagessplegel, 5 August 1971) The specific life expectancy of a species

Automated medical centre opens in West Berlin

medical examination centre with a Adifference was opened in Berlin at the beginning of June. Medical data end findings are determined automatically by computer as far as possible.

The patient's past medical history is compiled automatically. He sits before a screen and presses a button whenever one of the 300 questions asked is relevant.

He now wanders from room to room with a programmed data card. He is messured and weighed and his pulse and blood pressure is taken. Body tempera-ture and lung and thyroid gland functions are also measured

After an X-ray he goes to the laboratory where a blood sample is taken and the important body excrements are ex-

The course of the examination differs for men and women as the cancer prevention section involves different departments. Eyesight and hearing tests also form part of the automatic examination.

But people are still needed to analyse the results provided by the X-rays, electrocardiograms and gynaecological exami-nations. Specialists are retained to be at the disposal of the medical examination centre. Within 48 hours the family doctor will be in possession of all the computerised medical date needed for diagnosis.

Unlike the Diagnostic Clinic at Wiesbaden, the new medical examination centre does not supply a diagnosis but it does provide a thorough two-hour medical examination for 230 Marks.

The chances of a correct diagnosis are the best possibla and the doctor treating the patient will be able to deliver hie verdict without wasting any further time.

Tha examination centre in Berlin has been set up with three million Marks capital and is the first centre of this type to be set up by a private firm. Further centres are planned in West Garmany.

The centre has a medical and an sdmluistrative director, seven female medical assistants or laboratory workers, computer icclinicians and a clerical staff. A number of doctors are expected to join

the centre soon as partners.

Otto Tappen
(Frenkfutter Rundschau, 22 July 1971)

Electrode measuring traces causes of heart disease

Scientists have chalked up a new success in the worldwide bettle against strokes and fatal hosrt attacks by developing a new medical measuring process involving the use of electrodes.

Electrodas are the conductors through which electricity enters or leaves an electrolyte or gas with the help on lons. It would be a great success if in the near future international medicine could help develop arteriosclerosis research fur-

Arterioscierosis often causes strokes and heart attacks and is the number one killer in affluent countries.

Seventy scientists from both Europe and overseas recently met at the Max Planck Instituta for Industrial Physiology in Dortmund to discuss ways in which to develop the alectrode measuring proce-dure, which can be used in other fields apart from arteriosclerosis research.

Professor Diatrich W. Lübbers and the rest of the staff at the Dortmund Max Planck Institute have prepared the way for the use of electrodes in medicine.

Lübbers stated that electrodes mada of precious metals could accurately measure he circulation, and consequently circulatory defects, even in extremely tlny sections of tissue.

The petion is given hydrogen to breathe or else the substance is injected straight into the blood stream. The alectrodes are insarted by means of a cathetar and register the time it takes for the hydrogen anriched blood to circulate through the sections of tissue being studied. The resulta ara then fed into a action if necessary. Too much oxygen

computer. When this procedure has been developed to such a stage that laboratory experiments give way to wida usage in medical research, doctors will have finally taken a great step forward in the fight

against artenosclerosis.

With the unusually accurate measurements of blood circulation they may ba which would be an important advance in the prevention of this widaspread com-

Electrode measuring procedure will ba of unforeseen importance in other bran-ches of medicine as well, if the electrodes are made to react to oxygen for example, the organism's oxygen supply could be measured far more quickly than was the case praviously. That could be a life-saver during birthe

curacy, and the time factor are of decisive If doctors believe that the child'a oxygen supply could be endangered in the critical stages of tha birth, all they

and difficult operations where both ac-

need do is fit elactrodes on Ita head while Doctors can observe developments throughout the period of the birth and immediately afterwards and lake quick

would lead to blindness and too little would cause brain damage. Experts believe that no large-scale operations will take place without the ald of electrode measuring procedure in ten years time.

During organ transplants or operations on accident victims doctors will be able to keap a continuous check on whether able to trace the causee of heart attacks, the patient's oxygen supply and circulation is normal. Christoph Luetgert

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 30 July 1971)



C ociology is gradually becoming the centre of interest in education as in other subjects. What role does a teacher play in society? What is his function as regards pupils and parents? On what conditions and changes is the teachar's rola based?

People looking for a thorough and objective answer to these and similar questions should turn to Der Lelirer hi Schule und Gesellschaft, volume twelve in the series "Education in Theory and Practice.19 The book is edited by Dr Betzan and Professor Nipkow, both of whom teach education at the University

Mention is made in the first eeclion of "role-oriented sociological teacher research."

All but two of the texts salected for this section come from well-known British educationalists. The aspects they raise only form one part of a balanced selection but it must

always be remembered on reading these

texts that They are based on Anglo-Saxon and not German traditions. They are very informative as far as the tudy of education is concerned but they do not relieve us of our duty to analyse in

Educationalists investigate teacher's role in society

schools in this country.

chools in this country.

The first section of the book emphasis
Four tablea of facts lead the reader to teacher's role in the educational process now comes to the foreground:

Nickel's survey of the subject can be

Der Lahrer in Schula und Gesellschaft (The teacher in school and society) edited by Betzen and Nipkow. Published by the Piper Variag. 320 pages. 14.80 Marks.

read to great advantage along with Wie-czerkowski'a detailed study. Wieczer-kowski's work is of perticular benefit to educationalists as It reveals the close and significant interrelationship batween the

similar fashion the specific conditions of linguistic habits of teachers and their

es the sociological aspects of the teach assume that the linguistic features analyser's role and is continued in the second ed depend not on the outward facilities section in a more psychological light. The for teaching but on the personal views and attitudes of teachers. The third section, while still within the

general sociological framework, stressea the educational aspect, discussing imfunction of qualification and selection. The book does not only provide a large amount of information about the findings of teacher research. It also deals very critically with the basic educational theories and, because of its objectivity, is a film and television must therafore welcome contribution of educationalists from both home and abroad to the

sociological analysis of the teacher's rola in the modern world. Heinz Fäh (Sluligarler Zeitung, 7 August 1971)

Pat of time and related to weather willos then prevsiling. If the clinical data resulting from the M of experiments were fed into a

when a cold or occluded front

Veder has good reason for claiming the northward spread of subfropical

in air at high aititudes is a dominating the of the influence of the weather. is not alone in his views. The first alls of the Berlin experiments concur with recent findings by researchers at the limbug Meteorological Observatory and the Weather stations in Bad Tölz, Weather stations in Bad Tölz, Wingen or Königstein.

COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

alestarbeiter (foreign worksrs) come

but as complementary forces.

3 million

1988 1989 1970

he behind foreign workers' decisions to

to work it was obvious that

the it a kind of person who hos a

neighborn to "travol abroad". These

People are ficeing thair own personal disaffections, e sphere where their positions and inodequecias are underlied.

The father was considered to be a

amily and the sacrifices this entails.

81x months

7 Yugoslav

16 Turks

8 Speniard

4 Dulch

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Floating Mark has not cured economic ills

omething that no one would have has to be paid for this is a steadily predicted when the Mark was floated declining exchange rate for the dollar and has happened. The rate for the dollar has all other currencles except the Dutch fallen below the 3.40 Mark-level.

Most experte predicted that parity of the dollar would swing around the 3.50 Mark level and its lowest limit would be 3.45 or perhaps just possibly 3.40.

But in the past few days the dollor hos lost value virtually by the hour - at lesst value expressed in Marks.

This latest bout of weakness for the dollar came as a result of discussions about the possibility of re-fixing currency

International currency speculators "want out" of the dollar, especially os a revaluation of other currencies would also meen their meking losses.

At any rate the paths along which speculators can flee from the dollar ere becoming more difficult to find. Following the lead of France Switzerland has now also taken administretive defensive measures against the flood of dollars,

elthough in a milder form. The main loser of the new dollar crisis is precisely the country that thought it had protected itself from all the vagaries of the currency speculators by floating its currency, namely the Federal Republic.

Indeed floating does protect this country perfectly from a flood of "hot money" from abroad, but the price that

Schiller clamps down on cheap foreign loans

t will be more expensive in future far L West German companies to obtain credit abroed, as e result of a decision taken by the Cebinet in Bonn recently.

This etetes that the experts at the Economic Affairs and Finence Ministry will draft e bill in the next few weeks that will be approved by the Cabinst immedintely after the Bundestag summer recess and which will then be introduced

to the Bundestag.

This draft bill is the work of Karl Schiller the Minister responsible for both Economic Affairs and Finance. It works on the principle that any company wishing to take out a loan with e foreign finance house must et the same time deposit e certein sum with the Bundesbank in Frankfurt on which no interest will be pald.

In this way the provision of capital for industrial concerns when the economic siluation is difficult will be tied in with the means at the disposal of the economy. The level of foreign loane effected and the level of the money to be put on ice will be decided at e number of conferences to decide the make-up of the

Informed circles have stated that the levels of foreign loans to be effected will Mark-level."

Officials in Bonn have steted that this so-called Deposit Legisletion will not be just e temporery measure applying to the present economic situation. It is far more a matter of a general enebling legislation, with individual conditions that can be altered whenever necessary by the degree to which the economic situetlon at that time werrants it.

But it is generally regarded es certain that the bill will become law in the eulumn, backdeted to 21 July, the day on which the Ceblnet made the besic

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 22 July 1971)

guilder which is floating along with the

Thus the increasing weakness of the dollar means a steadily increasing revalua-tion of the Mark, which econer or leter must lead to serious difficulties for this country's exporting businesses.

It is no secret that the Economic Affoirs cum Finance Minister Karl Schiller was not happy with the policles pursued by the Bundesbank at first.

Professor Schiller would have been much happler to see far greater pressure applied to the dollar exchange rata back in May.

But now the "Super Minister" must be a little anxious about his own courage. The economic cycle is moving through a decidedly depressive phose and If the

effect of this virtual revaluation of the Mark is pushed too far, losing this country important export trade and cutting back profits, it could in the end mean the Federal Republic plunging into

recession.
Thus Bonn finds itself caught on the horns of a dilemnis. If the government allows the exchange value of the dollar to fall still further there is the danger that we shall end in a slump.

But if the government asks the Bundesbenk to intervene and support the dollar then thousands upon thousands of millions of speculative dollars will come flooding into this country.

The more other countries take administrative steps to protect thamselves against a flood of hot dollars the greater inroads that the dollar will make into tha still "open" Mark.

The question is whether in the end Professor Schiller will have to take administrative defence steps himself, even though he has rejected such moves in the past as unnecessary "meddling" in econo-

One thing that is clear ofter three months of the floating Mark; freeing the rete of exchange has not proved a panocea for economic ills.

Diether Stolze (Die Zell, 13 August 1971)

No East Bloc trade boom

onservative forecasts state that the current business year will not bring the expectad boom in trade with countries with Slate-controlled economies after all. In the first quarter of 1971 the volume of trading between the Federel Republic and countries of the communist East increased by only 49 million Marks compared with the same period of 1970. The total resched 2,379 million Marks.

Trade with individual countries and the overall export and import trends developed slong vastly different lines.

Those in the know have suggested that this wes due to the forts of the countries with State-controlled economies to work their way towards a more haalthy balance of payments. But in trade with Red China, Albania and Bulgaria imports as well as exports droppad.

However, both imports and exports to and from Czcchoslovekia and Hungary improved. Now as ever the main East Bloc trade partner for the Federal Republic is the USSR, but Soviet exports to this country were 48 million Marks lower, while the USSR purchased an extra twelve million Merks-worth of goods.

But the volume of trade in the period in question was 745 million Marks, 36 million Marks down on the corresponding

Was Hannoversche Presse

period of last year. In overall trade with

Now the moclune-building industry and

In the spring of noxt your 150 German manufecturers of machine tools will ex-

Quite independently of this AEG recontly received o contract for the supply of an induction plant for the treatment of car crankshafts and the mochinery manufacturer Künkel, Wagner & Co has been contracted to supply six forming machines for the manufacture of cer perts. This company has already hed experience of delivering perta to the Soviet Union.

(Neus Hannoversche Presse, 12 August 1971)

the East Bloc the Federal Republic achieved an export surplus of 310 million Marks, which was only nineteen million Marks higher then in the corresponding period of 1970.

car supplies firms are hoping for a hoost in trede with the East Bloc. It is planned to hold an exhibition for the experts un technicol mattera involved in the testing end repair of motor cors in Moscow in

hiblt their products in Moscow.

Swiss tax oasis has been

floating francisurvey frankly investigates foreign stem dollar tid

France's limits

Stiddeutsche Zeitung No question could be more easily mayered, it would seem, than to ask

and Germany. The results of a survey orr Hankel, the head of one of mixed among foreign workers in this orr Hankel, the head of one of concided among foreign workers in this departments in the Bonn bind and principle in the Bonn bind and can money but also uncomthe French defence mechanisms of dollars by French capital markst "a steptial the speculative influx of dollars by French capital markst "a steptial the save which was started in 1966, forward in the direction of the state of the dollar problem of the consistence by the social affairs solution to the dollar problem of the social affairs of the stated that in his opinion that the save that the stated that in his opinion that the save that the stated that in his opinion that the save the save the save that the save that the save the save the save the save the save that the save the save the save that the save

He stated that in his opinion then with Cologne.

of speculation in the French frame This survey differs from others in that not at all surprising. This had be a takes into consideration not only coming for a long time, he coming examine pressures but also psychological because the French fronto had once a fators. Individual problems and social become one of the most sisble comes, steers were considered not es opposing,

Herr Henkel also pointed out that After studying the hidden motives that present economic developments in Fran had given the lia to those critics while considered that the "currency talk" [\$70-Three million foreign workers the port of the Roun government still in the Federal Republic. the port of the Bonn government sait pleo fur o floating of the Mark in the it report of the four most important too mic research institutes exclusively rese sible for speculation on the Mark.

The Bank of France had allow French trading banks to buy form 1.8 million exchange only if this were essential will business, but not for speculative pupper nor for env other reason. "We shell be interested to see whill

success the French authorities have will their experiment," Herr Hankel said. considered the present moment took to fudge more closely the effectivened this nicasure.

llis juilgnient of this move poi mildway hotween the market was Belghim and the floating of the list is the Foderal Republic.

In this context Herr Hankel stress that the division into regular dollar purchases and those that have to be published in ust in time lead to a kind of blad market for the quantities of dollars the have not been bought up. This market would lie exactly in the

midst of the market split that is not wented by France, following the Belief pettern and the West German method which, likewise has been rejected. "It would be like e kind of limited

floating for limited emounts of dollar," Herr Hankel explained.

(Silddeutsche Zeltung, 7 August 1971)

Frankfurler Rundschau

workers' integration problems

From this It follows that emigration is an act of self-punishment, albeit with the ulterior motive of returning to the family a successful and respected man.

endured as the price to be paid on the one hand as a "victim of circumstances", on the other hand they strengthen the feelings of inadequacy that are often manifested in forms of physical illnesses such as depressions and aggressions.

But ideas of returning home are usually permented with factors that arise in the country to which these people "flee" The foreign worker is faced with tha problem of whether he can integrate himself in his new surroundings and if so

Thrae ways of integration are possible: Firstly, total ossimilation of the foreign

Then when both partles involved, the local people and the newcomer, the stranger, alter themselves as little as possible. This is the solution that is brought about as a result of the ghettos of the Middle Ages or a fenced-off barracks. Finally there is the situation when the

two parties Influence each other. This is prubably the most satisfactory of all, similar to n successful marriage. This mothud of living tugether brings with It the greatest dagree of stability.

difficult solution to achieve.

The attitude of the German side to this ntegration is one of the main barriers. The Gemian population wants to simply "use but hove nothing to do with" tha foreign workers. At the back of this attitude is the memory of forced labour introduced by the Third Reich. This sense of guilt below the surface burdens the reletionship to the foreign workera.

faure unable to improve the family's

worker into his new surroundings.

social conditions. The son tries to be a stonger father to the family, but he is dealed this. The feelings of gilt that are related back to this require repentence by means of voluntary separation from the

The frustrations of their new milieu are

The authors of this survey du not

concoal their conviction that the last solution is not only the most humane but alsu the most sensible when considering aconomic factors. However, It is the most

There are no official statistical reports dealing with this grim chapter. In 1962 the word used to describe these workers wes officially changed from Fremdarbei-ter (ollen workers) to Gastarbeiter (guest

workers). This is obviously a manifeststion of these feelings of guilt. The survey also disclosed that foreign

workers are considered "stratum below the lower strata", a factor that had long been suspected by sociologists. Through their mere existence the selfconfidence of other social groups is given a lift, above all the seifconfidence of German labourers. Automatically they move up a place on tha social scale.

Significantly those members of social groups who have not noticeably acquired any social preferment from foreign workers are not so contemptuous of foreign workers as the labourers. A more tolerant way of thinking is apparent on the job than in private life. On the production line the foreign worker has better prospects of equal treatment than outside the factory or office, where snxiety over sexual competition clouds the relation-

Most Germans are against the social integration of foreign workers - but do the foreign workers want Integration? Are they adjusted to a stay of long duration in this country? Do they want to have contact with the people of this country, and to this end are they prepared to learn German? Do they want to bring their families with them to West Germany, and are they prepared to have

Karl Bingemer, Edaltraud Malstarmann-Seeger and Edgar Naubart (aditors) Leben als Gastarbeiter - Geglückte und mißglückte Integration (Lifa as a foreign worker - successfut and unsuccessful Integretion), Wastdeutschar Verlag, Cologne and Opla-dan, 1970. 236 pp. Hardbeck 36 Morks, paparback 28 Marks.

their children go to German schoola and mix with German children?

In consideration of these questione the survey revealed that emong the verious nstional groups in this country as foreign workers most wanted to koap themselves to themsolves. A difference proved to be essential.

For instance, Greeks who are married bring their family with them to this country. But the Turks do not. The result is that the Greeke have a less tensionridden, aggression-ridden relationship with their German neighbours than is usual among other nationalities working in this country.

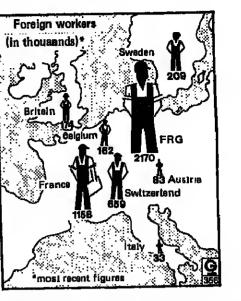
The Turks on the other hand who come to Germany with so many hopea and expectations find themselves misunderstood and rejected. Because they have little chance of making contect with those around them they encounter difficulties that often cause emottonal disturbances and catastrophic outbreaks.

It is well known that many foreign workers refuse to learn German. They fear that by so doing they will "betray" ebsorbed into their new surroundings. The survey recommends that there

should be some kind of relationship between their language courses and professional qualifications: the latter is of value and related to social advencement not only in Germany but elso when they return home.

For foreign workers to have higher qualifications corresponds to the interests of the West German economy, whose motives end sims were equally enalysed.

In the eutbors' view this aspect wes



laden with less emotion than in the more personal espects and most people expected that foreign workers would be in Germany for a long time to come.

It was clear during the recession of 1966 that foreign workers served as a reserve labour force in this country. By relessing foreign workers from tobs when the demands on labour became too intense German workers did not feel the effect of the depression and political disturbances were avoided.

Capital for schools and homes is of particular interest. In questions of thia sort officials heve to show their colours. The have to show if they have in mind long-term coexistence. Legislators have to decide if it would be a good idea to have a central school for the children of foreign workers or if it would not be better for them to be teught alongside German

Forcign workers who have been quastloned on this point are themselves not sure what should be done for the best. For it is true to say that the integretion of their children into -West German society would go a long way towerda helping the children's parents to be

It is true that the survey was limited to Cologne, but efter taking into considerations conditions in other parts of the Federal Republic the survey basicelly holds good for everywhere.

All officials and people outside oficial life, who have anything to do with foreign workers should be obliged to read Ingeborg Gerlach

(Frankfurier Rundscheu, 11 August 1971)

Information booklet for foreign workers to be published

WELT DER ARBEIT

n: informetton booklet is to be A prepared by the stending conference of Federal state education ministers contheir home background and their plans to cerning educational opportunities in this return home. They fear that they will be country for the children of foreign workers.

The booklet will enable families contemplating coming to West Germany to make decisione concerning education in this country before they leeve home.

The standing conference wishes to impress on foreign workers that according to German law children must attend school if the parents are working in this counity.

The basic outlines of the booklet have aiready been drawn up.

(Welt der Arbeit, 30 July 1971)

Switzerland is no longer e tax haven for West Germans. From next year Ihe Federal Republic taxman will be able to get to grips with 10,000 "letterbox" firms in Switzerland which ere raally covers for German companies. Even in Ticino these German exiles will not be eble to escape their dues.

On 11 August the new double taxation et the Foreign Office in Bonn.

When the new agreement, replacing one that has been in force for thirly years, comes into force on 1 Jenuary 1972 manipulation of the tax differentials betwaen Switzerland and West Germany will be largely impossible,

* Neturalised persons with two domiciles, one in Switzerland the other in West Germany, will in future have to pay the full rate of German lax. The taxes levied by the Swiss, which are mostly minimal, will be taken into consideration. Anyone who sets up shop permanent-

ly in Switzerland will still bave to pay full

rederal Republic taxes for five years after

effectively dried up quarters will no longer have eny effect: tax purposes. Companies based in Dilsseldorf and Berne will heve to pay the full rete of West German taxes.

* The basic idee will be that from 1972 onwards companies will be taxed in the country in which their country is considered in the country in which their country is considered in the country in which the country is considered in the country in which the country is considered in the country in which the country is considered in the country in which the country is considered in the country in which the country is considered in the country in the country in the country is considered in the country in the country in the country is considered in the country in the coun country in which their production plant the Federal Republic have "stashed and is based. They will not be taxed et the profits" in Switzerland end a furthering point et which lheir goods ere bandled or thousand people from this country el the - often fictitious - heed office of moved ecross the border. their edministretion.

This agreement means that for example West German subsidiaries of Swiss parent companies will have to submit their profits to the twenty-five per-cent West Germen profits tax If the proportion is e minimum of twenty per cent.

In eddltion to this the epproximately

* The fact that a firm has two head- ten thousand letterbox firms in Switch land will be caught in the wab, The generally speeking nothing more than eddress in Switzerland, often that di

million Marks have been deposited sing 1950 eccording to reliable estimates. This sum corresponds approximately the emount spent lest year by Bonn a toed-building, housing promotions schemes and child welfere. Gert Tiggs

in "sacret banks" ebout ten thouse

(Neue Hannoversche Presse, 12 August 197

ORDER FORM

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Franklurter Allgemeine

hat with worries about crowded air corridors on the one hand, not to mention congested airports, and the fight against noise end atmospheric pollution on the other the much-vaunted eternal dream of flight seems to have descended to the level of a necessary evil.

Yet the congenial idyli, the original form of manned flight, is still to be found in gliding. The unsuspecting pedestrian is surprised by the nagligibla noise of the glider. It is not even accompanied by the hum essocieted with high-tansion wire strung from pylon to pylon.

Glider pilots reckon their sport to be the very essence of aviation. Both kinds, commercial and military powered flight and gliding, date back to experiments conducted by Otto Lilienthal, who was killed during flight trials seventy-five years ago on 9 August 1896.

For more than e century aviators tried in value to power and steer gaa-filled balloona. Heevier than air flight, as they called it, was felt to be a doubtfui

In 1808 a Viennese watchmaker, Jakob Degen, built e flying maclune with wings seven metres long, roughly 24 feet each. Muacle power was designed to be sufficient to get the machine eirborne.

To be on the aufe side the inventor attached a hydrogen-filled balloon between the beeting wings. Without it the contraption would never heve left the

A few years later Josef Berblinger, nicknemed the Tailor of Ulm and a laughing stock among his contemporarics, tried to follow in Degen's footateps.
On 30 May 1811 he attempted to glide

from a tall sceffolding by means of a flying machine fitted with beating wings. One wing broke end he made a rapid descent into the Danube.

In 1872 an expert commission came to the conclusion that the relationship between human muscle-power and weight was so unfavourable that Men would never be eble to make a contraption of this kind fly solely be meens of his own physical resources.

Unfortunately this expert opinion, subsequently confirmed in experiments on a number of occasions, was misunderstood

to mean that heavler than alr flight would never be a viable prospect.
Otto Lilienthal, born on 23 May 1848

THE GERMAN TRIBUNK

in Anklam, Mecklanburg, thus lind little in the way of previous work to go by whan he set about studying the problems of manned haavier than air flight together with lus brother Gustav, eighteen months

The Lilienthal brothers had studled bird flight in their youth, particularly the take-off and gliding of storks. They had conducted experiments and tried to solve the problem in a small way.

This, however, was of little use as long as fundamental issuea were not evan clearly steted. As long es this was the case experimental answera could not be

Atmospheric resistance, tha relationslup between resistance and upwinds and stabilisation of flight were to prove the key concepts as tha Lilienthals made gradual progress.

Otto became en engineer, Gustav an architect and their joint earnings went towards research into the problems of aviation.

in the years following the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 Otto Lillenthal invented a whiding-tube steam boiler and set up e mechanical enginaering firm. His earnings and thosa of his brothar

Gustav, elso a succeasful inventor, were ploughed into experimental work on

in 1873 Otto Lilienthal discovered the advantage of curved wings over flat ones. They provids more uplift and thickening the front edge of the wing seemed to be distinctly baneficial, though neither of the brothers could see why this should be

No matter: ever since then wing crosssections have continued with this design. Buaineas difficulties interrupted their work repetedly for years on end. The recession that followed the initial boom after the establishment of the Reich was so catastrophic for Gustav that he had to emigrate to Australia.

A few years later he returned to persevere with their joint labours. Brother Otto started writing. In 1889 his famous work, "Bird Flight as the Basis of the Art of Flying," appeared.

Then, at long last, tests began during which Otto succeeded in getting off the ground. To begin with his flying machines jumped around the back garden. Then, in 1891, he risked jumps from a height of



Otto Lilienthai during a test flight in 1894

five metres, gliding distances of up to

A hill near Barlin aerved as a runwaycum-ramp. His aircraft boaated batlike wings based on a framework of willow twigs. The pilot hung auspended from them by his arms.

thirty metres.

Step by atep Otto Lilienthal built increasingly larger flying machines, including double-deckers. The hill, raised by embankment to a height of fifteen metres, grew too small.

He moved to Rhinow where from a height of twenty metres ha succeeded in gliding distances of between 200 and 400

In 1896 he was in the process of preparing for power-assisted flight. He first tried out the aircrast without an engine, as ever progressing stap by step. On 9 August he planned to test the joystick.

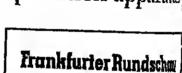
Treacherous winds made the work more difficult. One gust sent him flying, in the wrong direction, alas, for he crashed and broke his beckbone.

Brother Gustav did not persevera with the tries following Otto's denth. He worked inatead on beating-wing circraft and continued to do so until his death in 1933, trying faithfully to imitate a bird in

But developments had long since taken a different course. The Wright brothers were, to begin with, the only inventors to recogniae the potential of Otto Lilien-

thal's work.
His spirituel heirs continue to this day to glide noiselessly through the air in primeval fashlon, though,

Jürgen Ostermeyer
(Frankfurtsr Aligemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 9 August 1971)



n the course of several years A research undertaken in conjunt with Marburg University scientific s Adolf Reuter, n Marburg engineer developed a new device likely to no considerable contribution toward? solution of a problem related to min mental protection.

Herr Renter recently demonstrated his own laboratory the way is which it KSL 70 atmospheric bacillus officers works. Patent rights have already bett granted by the Patent Office in Months

The device has already, for that make been subjected to successful trials in the country and abroad, both in a number iuboratories and on the high seas.

It functions with the aid of centrifus force and specially designed ventiling blades for inteke of the air to be testal. which is channelled at the inner such of a drum coated with a specific

Becteria and viruses in the at 2 deposited on the layer of this substant and there germinate. After a long moule incubation period in the drum the man organisms can then be identified, could and distinguished.

If the inside of the drum is coaled with another substance the radioactive cut mination of the atmosphare cur meesured and teilor-made com measures taken.

Another procedure demonstrated Adolf Reuter after a moment's work e KSL 70 enables exact m of the amount of air pessing through device. In this wey the absolute des of contamination in a specific volume air can be determined.

Operating the device is claimed vision child's pley. It also needs no addition power source. Evaluation of migraff nismus and differentietion between its is undertaken by bacteriologists.

The KSL 70, Reuter noted, can be through its pacea in laboratories in which becterla-free products are manufacture It may also become an important part the hygiene precautions in operations theatres and hoapital wards.

Werner Mascot (Frankfurter Rundechau, 11 August 1

AUTOMOBILES

ne in four cars sold in FRG is of foreign manufacture

de in West Germany is a guarantee of good workmanship, all over the at home motorists are increasingly with the result. So far this new car in four has bean of manufacture.

million cars were sold to thair first A little over 300,000 of them

There seems to be no way of halting the triumphal progress of foreign cars. By (Photo: Ulbub) the thumphal progression to the and of the year they are certain to Marburg engineer and provided importera keep up their present pace their market shere could be

develops new air thirdy per cent in three years' time.

Already the home market is unique in pollution apparals the straction exercised by imported models. There is not a major motor manufacturing country in the world in which foreign cars are rated so highly by he averaga motorist.

The latest spate of profits made by the foreigners came as something of a surprise at what must surely be the tail-end of the longest boom in the history of the nictor ndustry in this country.

Car factories have been working et fuil capacity for three and e half years. Last year special shifts and overtime working went towards production figures that the

management feel can only be described as a deaperate attempt to meet demand.

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

During the first two years of the boom importa did well but not extraordinarily so. Their share of the market remained constant at just over twenty per cent.

In the first aix months of 1970 foreign manufacturers' saiea growtii rates far outdid those of domeatic manufacturars, however. Over last year as a whole sales of home-produced cars increased by 11,5 per cent; those of imported cars increased tv 22.5 per cent.

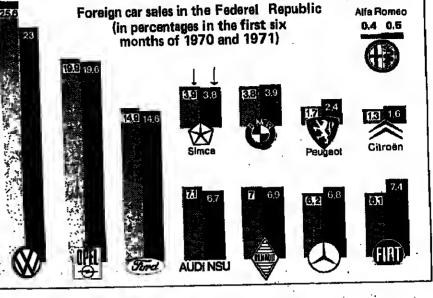
In the first six months of this yeer the gap has continued to increase. Sales of cars manufactured in this country registered an increase of 4.6 per cent. Sales of imported cars rose by 20.9 per cent.
This latest success for the foreigners la a

genuine surprise. In the autumn of 1970 domastic manufacturers unveiled a range of modals for 1971 that was more varied than has evar before been the case.

Volkswagen unveiled the K 70 and a new generation of Beeties. Ford introduced a brand new range of Taunus saloons. Opel too iaunched new models in the sliepe of the Manta and the Ascona.

Importers had only two newcomers to offer, the Citroën GS and the Renault R 6, yet their old stagers continued to find buyers.

There are two topical reasons why imported cars heve proved such a success et tius juncture. At various stages domestic manufacturera encountered delivery difficulties. At the same time foreign manufacturers suddenly began to pay



more attention to the Weat German

For months Fiat were unable to send enough cars to this country because of labour trouble in Turin. The situation has now returned to normal and in the first six months of this, year the Italians promptly outsold their old rivals Reneult of France.

For many years Peugent neglected the West German market. "Only now are we gathering the harvest of years of preparation," Georg Meriecker of Peugeot Deutschland commanta.

Since Peugeot have been more generous in their deliveries from France Peugeots have headed the list for salea growth rate, having sold roughly fifty per cent more cars than last year.

Two other raasona are of even greater importence for the success of imported cars, though. For one they used to heve a reputation for dodgy engineering and poor quelity. Also, their main targat is unqueationably the amail car market, a category that is pretty well neglected by domeatic manufacturers.

Foreign cers evidently no longer heve such e bad reputation for quality, it is for that matter, a fact that quality is steedily growing more uniform as mess production methods are edopted all over

Daimier-Benz, for instanca, is nowadays hard put to defend its reputation of maintfacturing above-averege vehicles in respect of quality (and making buyers pay for the privilege).

Buyers of cars with on engine capacity of

1,000 cc or less are wasting their time worrying about quality anyway. They have no alternative but to choose between Renault, Citroen, Flat and its aubsidiaries Autobianchi and Seat, the Bittish Leyland Mini and the Dutch Daf.

Domestic manufacturers have only one model to offer in this category tha NSU Prinz 4, which for yeers bas lived a fairly hole and corner existence in this country. Oddly enough 61,000 Prinzes, ten times the domestic figure, were sold in Italy in

The picture do a not look much rosier in the 1,000 to 1,200 cc category. The Ford 12 M and 1,200-cc Volkswagen Beetle are no longer markated. Tha Ford Eacort and Opel Kadett ranges are tending towards more powerful engines and sales of both are on the declina NSII is the third loser in this sector of

the market. The winner is undoubtedly Fiet, the Fiat 128 accounting for forty per cent of Piat's West German sales. Then there is the Simca, two versions of which are in this engine range, and the small

The small car market is noticeably neglected by domestic manufacturers. The Kadett and "the Escort, the latest domestic products in the field, have been on the market for aeveral years. The Italians and the French are elmost always superior in technological concept, space

The Volkswagen Beetle, which is traditionally assigned to this section of the

market, remains the best seller but its classification is a little dubious.

To look at the Beatle remeins the small car it always was. In cubic capacity and price it is no longor a bone fide member of the small car category.

The current debate about car safety end clean exhausts has provided an argument for abendoning this section of the market. It is generally easier and less expensive to manufacture a safe and "clean" large car than to plough money into research and development of smaller

Another argument altogether probably decided the issue, though. The larger the car the greater the profit margin. Yet the 1,600 to 1,900 cc category of family saloons is so ficreely contested by ell manufacturers that profit margins tend to be slender in this category too. Even so Volkswagen can be expected in

the none too distant future to risk a venture into the small car market. The new model may not be stated to be the successor to the Beetle but that is what it will in effect be.

For nearly twenty years the 1,200-cc Beetic reigned supreme. The new Volkswagen will be designed es the inexpensive West German cer of the fiture.

This will be a reversal of roles for the country's major manufecturer. For years Volkswagen heve been beating a retreet from the small car markat. They will now be going beck into the fray.

Rolf Dickhof

(Die Zeil, 13 August 1971)

Car pollution

The 1.2 million motor velucles registered last year in the Rulur emit over a period of twelve months 700,000 tons of carbon monoxide, 100,000 tons of hydrocarboes, 80,000 tons of nitrous oxidea, 1,200 tons of suspended particles and 600 tons of lead in organic and anorganic compounds.

These figures were recently released by the garbage information end advisory centre of the Ruhr regional association in

The Ruhr accounts for eighty per cent of the country's coalmines and cokeries, aeventy per cent of the steal industry, twenty-five per cent of basic chemicals . (Ole Wett, 3 August 1971)

Road deaths up

n the first five months of this year I there was a further increase in the number of road deaths. According to the Federal Statistics Office in Wiesbeden 6,646 people were killed in traffic accidenta between I Jenuary and I June. 'In the corresponding period last year

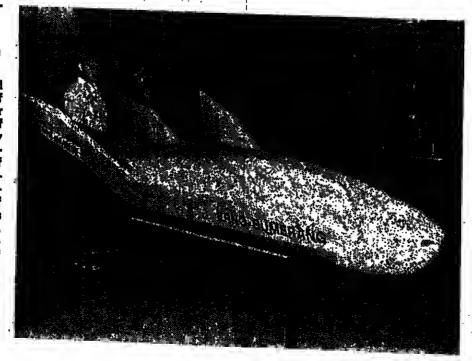
6,420 road deaths occurred. The overall number of accidents reported was 520,745. There were 191,630 injuries in (Dte Welt, 31 July 1971) the process.



Boomerang projectile

This 200 kg projectile ten foot long and six feet across is the Boomerang, part of the post-Apollo apace programme under development by Erno, a subsidiery of VFW-Fokker of Bremen. It recently underwent initial filght trials near Haligo land, being despatched at an altitude of 10,000 feet from the tall of a Bundeswehr Transall transport plane and reaching a speed little short of the speed of sound before parachutes checked its flight and prepared for the spiash-down.

Trials of a 400kg remote-controlled projectile are scheduled for the end of September but the Boomerang will eventually be the second, booster stage of a space shuttle and the size of a Boeing 707. Dafence Minister Heimut Schmidt has inspected the project at Hohn airfield, near



Frankfurter Allgemeine ZEITUNG FUR DEUTSCHLAND

One of the world's top ten

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Franffurter Allgemeine

Fareign Advertising Department D-8 Frankfurt/Main, Hellerholstr. P. O. Box 3463, Phone 75911

Para September 1.

Homes of the future built of foam plastic

The world's first floating house built of plastic materials bobe gently up and down on the gleaming blua water of a ganisere of the exhibition only put ordingers. emall pool. It is shaped like two dark green cones and is fixed to the bank by

The creator of this house, Professor Rudolf Doarnach, proudly invitas people to slip into his brain child with a wave of the hand.

The way in is through a fringed buil's aye. Inside the visitor sees dim lighting and yellow walls. There is soft metting under foot and thie tempts the visitor to take off

The furniture is sacks made to conform to the shape of the body when you ait in them. So take a seet and listen to the professor, the "pope of plastic", who considers his creation, which ha has called tha Bio-Dom, the predessessor of great cities built for leisure on the blue waters of the Mediterranean, a real futuristic

It took only a week for four etudents from Stuttgart Technical Academy to build up the Bio-Dom according to Professor Doernach's plans.

This construction made of light foam meterial is layered and stuck together and has been bullt for the first international plactics exhibition to be held in Lüdenecheld in the Sauarland.

The professor, who daveloped the first house mada of plastics for the Bonn government as long ago as 1958, plans that the man of the future with plenty of leisure tima to spare will be able to create his own plastic holiday house according to his own taste.

Leisure centres such as this would be Ideal for the Lagoon in Venica, And Professor Doernach is already developing Hydropolis 1 for Marseilles,

As Professor Doernach seas it production of these plastics from mineral oils complates the circle back to the creatures from which the oil cama.

Plants could be grown for nutritional purposes and in the water algae and plancton which in turn feed fish which ara then caught by Man.

In short the Bio-Dom opens up fan-tastic possibilities for the autarchy of the man with leisura time.

The first generation of plants is now growing on the roof of the Blo-Dom in

Better housing designs for the crippled

n the foreseeable future there will ba A specially designed houses available for people with physical handicaps, according the Institute for Town Planning.

Conservative estimates state that there is also due for inclusion in the re-planning are about four million people in the Fedaral Republic who are crippled or incapacitated in some other way having lost partly or wholly their powers of moving and working.

The Instituta believes that this number is on the increase. Thus the recommendations of the Ministry for Town Planning that there should be special regulations governing the design of houses for the crippled are to be welcomed.

Up till now people whose faculties for movement are impaired have bean sadly neglected in housing programms, the Institute said recently. In future housing programmes special attention would be paid to designs suitable for paople in wheelchairs. (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zellung für Deutschland, 28 July 1971)

sry flower boxee on the terraced domee.

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

The Bio-Dom is intended for experimental living at present and is marked off from more stream-lined living units at the exhibition with names such as Rondo and Futuro, which could no longar be described as honess. These are on stilts made of steel tubing floating over Ludenscheid like flying saucers and antered by a hatch underneath. They seem just as if they had come from another planat.

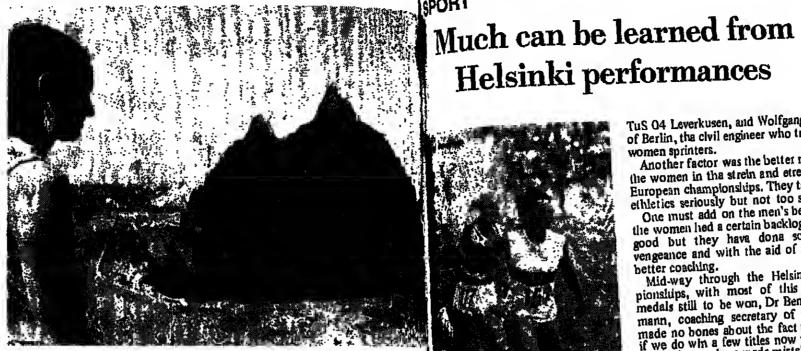
But the Saverland Leisure and Pleasure Building Design company (Sabag) hopes that this five-year axhibition will help plastic houses to make a braskilurough and that these and more convantional plastic houses will become common as holiday retreate in Germany. They are fully furnished and all that visitors naed to bring is underwear, crockery and

As far as Professor Doernach and a number of students from Stuttgart's Technical Academy are concamed these futuristic looking constructions are already the products of yesterday.

The student teams are already working on many-sided plastic elements which can be put together to form fantastically constructed buildings, totally individual and affording a life to thair inhebitants that is far from the ordinary.

They were very pleased that the Lüdenscheid exhibition gave tham an opportunity to spread their wings and expand thair ideas.

The organisers of the exhibition have



The first house to be built for installation on water

already had a flood of applications from people who would like to expariment with living in these futuristic dwellings. Their applications will have to be sifted.

During the five years for which this exhibition will run the building authorities who are reeponsible for checking building methods and tha types of material used for their suitebility will be able to give the constructions on show in Lüdenscheid a good going-over.

Thera will be no lock of experiments and sentiners involving young people who ere interested in building with plastics. Engineer Peter Hübner and his enthusiastic students have built a forest house of plastic foam that hangs among four pines at a height of seven metres

Round peep-holes have been sawn in

tor Hübner says that his "minimalles. that was made of two fluids would ideal not only as a holiday house his in areae hit by catastrophes and despite ing countries.

the other-coloured walls. Bearded be

Ncerby student groups are active in gient cube made out of layered blooked from plastic. They are hollowing in cornors, niches and pleces to lie and in the country's showing the conficial surveying offices will say the these building material no one yet known But at least it is certain that the house Ludenschield are fireproof. One has applied: the petrol burnt, the wall made the petrol burnt, the wall confirm that the country's showing at the Europhield: the petrol burnt, the wall confirm that this country ranks thind in Europe behind the German thind in Europe behind the German

President, will remain, Likewik be 1884

designs will not meun the end of the

Palais Schumburg and the Bundent

tha people to serve the Sinte".

grounds.

favourable.

competition started, must be brough

into the plans of all the architects Nor

there are also primary designs for

planning of the Rhine meadows between

The committee which will be judge

the compatition has told competition

expressly that they must think in hums

preserving natural beauty and also

mind the architects that the direct

conditions in Bonn are not exception

(Sundoutsche Zaliung, S Augusten, third in Europe belilind the German

Demoratic Republic (12, 13 and 7) and the Soviet Union (9, 3 and 8).

Only once before has the Federal Republic won more gold medals at a bungean athletics championships — elx allockholm in 1958, So far so good,

his only what one goes into greater des that the position becomes clearer. is the first heat as against only three out nemon & lo

A great deal of importance is being attracted to those areas where the poses that be come into contact with the general public. These are to be given character that is something of a challent. Smiletly, ninoteen out of the 63 men taked the finals in their respective The perliamentary and government displaces - and nineteen out of the 28 areae arc not to be made into an and women. The figurea epcak for themselves. which is verboten for ordinary popular Were it not for the women, who The buildings in the government amus books home eleven out of eighteen main, the balance-sheet of the most important international athletics meeting to show clearly that "the State appends is designed to serve the people and its of the teason before the Munich Olym-The new design for the Chanceler which had been decided upon before it

Pri would have been downright poor.
To them along does the Amateur Minis Association owe an escapa by the of its teeth. There are a number of resons why the fine showing the Forma have put up for the past two the parliament area and Godesberg Not an area that never has been developed which is to be turned into please wom has continued.

hember of the men's training staff. the better coeches at the moment." ses not, of course, prepared to action names.

Let us do so. They are, first and hamost, Gerd Osenberg, head coach of throwing the hammar in Halsinki

Another factor was the better nervee of the women in the strein and etress of the European championships. They take their ethletics seriously but not too seriously. One must add on the men's behalf that

TuS 04 Leverkusen, and Wolfgang Thiele of Berlin, the civil engineer who trains the

women sprinters.

Helsinki performances

the women hed a certain backlog to make good but they have done so with a vengeance and with the aid of more and better coaching.
Mid-way through the Helsinki cham

pionslups, with most of this country's medals still to be won, Dr Benno Wischmann, coaching secretary of the AAA, made no bones about the fact that "even if we do win a few titles now we have to admit that we heve made mistakes."

The most serious mistake has been pointed out often enough. This pre-Olympic season has been a sleaping beauty. A number of first-class athletes have simply not been provided with the opportunity of entering major tourna-

There has been too little of the real tlung. Athletes such as Baumgariner, Schwarz, Köhler, Reibert, Ziegler, Jordan and Jellinghaus were noticeably lacking in the toughness that comes only from practice, Training slone is not enough,

Mora first-rate meetings in this country are urgently necded.

The most sarious failure was that of the long-distance men (with the exception of Norpoth and Letzerich) and the hurdles specialists, Falke, Girke, Wagner and Schulten qualified for Helsinki virtuelly on the strength of one good performance. This ogain is not enough,

Not that there were no grotifying factures. Four out of five gold medallists (lade Rosendahl, lngrid Mickler, Uwe Beyer and the women's reley team) stend



Uwe Beyer, efter winning a gold for



Ingrid Mickier (right) and Elfgerd Schittenhalm winners of tha 4 x 100 matres

a good chance of doing well at the Olympics next year. They came first in disciplines in which Europe rules the

It dapends on the United States whether four of the GDR's gold medellists, Stecher in the 100 metres, Nordwig in the pole veult, Drehmel in the hop, step and jump and Slebeck in the hurdles, pull if off again in Munich.

What is more, a number of athletes who were not expected to do really well until were not expected to do really well until after the Olympics put up a splendid performance at Helsinkl. They were Hofmelster, Wellmenn, Schulze, Ellenberger, Schenk, Rücker, Eppinger and inge Helten, the young sprinter who promises to be a really outstending athlete.

Halsinki must cartainly have been an aye-openor for the AAA officials. One can but hope that the right conclusions are reached at the one-week course

are reached at the one-week course planned for this autumn.

There was no lack of talant scouts at Haisinki, both from the AAA and from the Federal Committee on Competitive Sport. Let us hope that they too recchi the right conclusions and oct accordingly. There has certainly been more than enough talk. Michael Gernandt (Raddeutsche Zeitung, 17 August 1971)

Olympics' tradition

In the GDR a campaign has been in progress for several weeks to retain the existing Olympic ceramony. As though they were the sola legitimate heire of Pierre de Couhertin athlates and sporting officials are being called on to affirm that the playing of national anthems and the holsting of flags is the only conceivable

way of honouring victors.
Only the revanchist West Germans, the GDR maintains, want, as part of their overall strategy, to abolish this time-

honoured tradition. Yat on the five occasions Deutschland sound-track or had the commentator talk on regardless of the Haydn melody.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zellum für Oeulschlend, 17 August 197

Interview with August Kirsch, president of the Amateur Athletics Association

Question: How do you rate this country's showing at the European athletics championship in Helsinki?

Kirsch: I am satisfied. We were, when all is said and done, the most successful Western European country. My feeling of satisfaction is based primarily on the fect that hopes of of succass at Munich will not

now be inordinately high.

At the same time I would like to make special mention of the improbabla degree special mention of the improbabla degree of conceotration shown by Ingrid Mickler, Uwe Beyer end Heide Rosendahl who managed to pull the fat out of the fire at the very last moment in their respective finels. I have never seen anything like it.

Question: How do you account for the far battar performance of the women in

comparison with the man?

Kirsch: Women'e athletics ie capable of greater development. We roalised at an early stage, though not econ anough, that women can withstand far greater strain than used to be considered possible. In this respect we have the edge on most other countries. Besides, women are

casier to manage than men.

Question: There were a number of out and out failures in the team, among tha long- and high-jumpers, for instance. Why do you think this was the case?

Kirsch: Many of our othletes were too unsure of themselves in the stadium because their coach was no longer there to consult. Coaches will have to make a point of so preparing athletes for the special conditions of tournaments that they thamselves are no longer needed on

Question: Helsinki was a preliminary. What conclusions heve you reached with next year's Olympics in ound?

Kirsch: Mayoe It was a mistake to make

attendonce at the pro-championship training camp voluntary. We will have to dacide whether or not to make training of this kind compulsory in future.

All in all it is now a matter of pruning The main body of the Olympic team will be a mera fifty strong. Those selected will

be a mera inty strong. Those selected will be given special assistanca. They will also have to submit to special checks.

Question: At the European championships in Belgrade in 1962 and Budapest in 1966 the GDR and the USSR between them were fourteen gold madels. them won fourtean gold medals. At Athens in 1969 they took homa twenty golds and in Helsinki they won 21 out of 38 championship titles. Is sport subject to laws of economics, the strong growing evar atronger and the weak ever weaker?

Kirsch: It is not quite as simple as that.

The smaller countries, minor countries, let us say, are indeed having an increasingly harder time of it. The statistics indicate in my opinion the superior possibilities open to countries in which sport is state-run and backed up to the hilt by the

On the other hand I feel bound to say ther alles was played at Helsinki telein the GDR either switched off the are the exact measure of the possibilities titive sport in this country.

O. 16.- Sudae

Glinter Delster (Ole Wolt, 17 August 1971)

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or months there has been tolk of a competition for rebuilding and redesigning the perliament and government offices in Bonn, including them in a new concept of towo planning for the capitel. Now the competion has begun.

For the architect who provides the best design for the building of the government offices and their incorporation and integration into the city of Bonn there will be a prize of 80,000 Marks.

In all prizes to a total value of three hundred thousand Marks will be awarded. Early next year a team consisting of officials of the government, the Federal state of North Rhina-Westphalia and the city of Bonn will decide on the pattern that will redesign the Federal capital — at first on paper — and which after a period of twenty-two years will form the design

The narrow area of the competition takes in the left-bank part of Bonn and Housing and Building Societias in Bonn. A part of the opposite bank of the Rhine

Among the aims of the architectural competition is to incorporate a functional design for all the existing government offices and those that have still to ba built in the area covered by the compati-

The one excaption is the Ministry of Defanca which will stay in its prasent position on the Hardthöhe. Many of the aims expressed by the competition or-ganisers look far further into the future than the requirements of the immediate

future demand. For instance they are urging that the ministries should be grouped together in one complex. That is to say there are no plans for individual ministries.

Twenty-five per cent of the surfaca

Bonn in 1985 will be an architect-designed major city

aran of the new ministrice is to be devotad to conference rooms and chambars for group work. On the other hand there are no plane to introduce large open-plan offices in the newly built

The increase in the amount of work that will be carried out in the future in the ministries, according to astimates, cen be gauged by the increasa in floor space that is being devoted to the ministry

There are twelve ministerial buildings planned to commence operations in 1985 and which will employ 15,000 peopla, Godesberg North, where most of the Apart from the large amount of floor space given over to these ministries for normal work there will be fifty-per-cent

room for axpansion! Already two ministries are in the bullding staga.

Particular problems arise for the architects whan it comes to providing for living quarters. In the confined space in which they are forced to work there will ba something like 38,000 to 40,000 people working by the year 1985. Of these 21,000 will be employed in Federal offices and in the highest national author-

The architects must avoid creating "civil service ghettos".

The government's own idea of its future design for living is far removed from the monumental, but calls for a degree of nobility.
Older political traditions such as tha

Villa Hammerschmidt, the seat of tha

This demand that the new builty should not be detrimental to the sees scenery would have disqualified may modern designs, including the Abgeentstenhochhaus, the akyscraper with office One of the most difficult conditions

the competition involva solving Bond traffic problems. The designers heve best told that they must shift the emphase away from private cars to public transport (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitzeit für Deutschland, 12 August 1814)